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Memorials

OF THE

HONORABLE JOSHUA S. SALMON.

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THE HONORABLE JOSHUA S. SALMON

MEMORIALS

of the

HONORABLE JOSHUA S. SALMON

of

BOONTON, NEW JERSEY

by

REV. ANDREW M. SHERMAN

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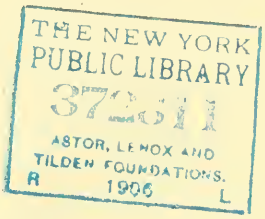

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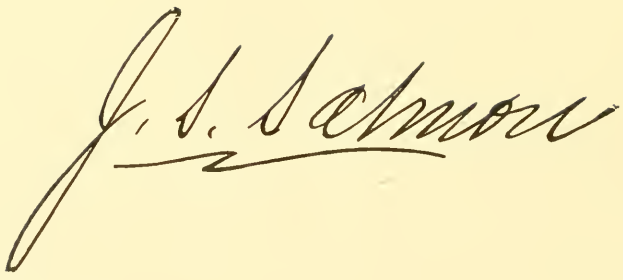

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MEMORIALS
of the
HONORABLE JOSHUA S. SALMON

INTRODUCTION

ON Tuesday morning, the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and two, there suddenly passed away in the sacred quietude of his beloved home on Division Street, at Boonton, New Jersey, the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon.

Important legal business requiring his personal attention at the bar of the Morris County Courts had called him for a few days from his post of duty at the National Capital, he being at the time of his decease the esteemed Representative in the National Legislature from the then Fourth Congressional District of the State of New Jersey.

In the legal profession, and in the fields of local and State and national affairs, which for many years he had occupied, he had attained to no ordinary height of eminence. Such, indeed, was his prominence in his chosen profession, and in the various spheres of public activity to which he had been officially appointed, or to which he had been elected by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens; and such is the excellency of the record made and bequeathed to his survivors by him in connection with the various spheres in which he so ably served, that it has seemed highly fitting, both as a sincere tribute of regard to the deceased, and as a means also of perpetuating his memory, to put the story of his career in suitable form for preservation for the benefit of future generations. This is done in

the hope that such story may prove an incentive to those who read it, toward the emulation of the qualities of mind and heart under the guidance of which our former fellow-citizen achieved success in life; for not the poet's pen only, but all human experience, says, that:

> "Example is a living law, whose sway
> Men more than all written laws obey."

From those who will ever fondly cherish the memory of a devoted husband, an effectionate father and invaluable friend, such as the deceased in life proved himself, these memorials are also, and preeminently, to be regarded as an expression of their undying affection; for,

> "Love is indestructible,
> Its holy flame forever burneth,
> From heaven it came, to heaven returneth."

ANCESTRY

Pursuing the usual course of the memorialist, the story of Mr. Salmon's career will be prefaced with a brief statement concerning his ancestry, to whom, in no inconsiderable measure, it should be remarked, he was indebted for the qualities of character which so materially contributed to the marked success in life achieved by this highly honored son of New Jersey.

So conspicuous were the racial characteristics exhibited by the subject of these memorials—notably the uprightness, the sturdiness and the tenacity of purpose—that for those who enjoyed his acquaintance it will be superfluous to say that he was of Scotch origin.

It is a matter of family tradition which has come down to the present generation, the historical reliability of which there is no reason to question, that, during the series of armed conflicts known as the "Highland Wars", waged between England and Scotland in the fourteenth century for the independence of the latter country, one Salmon was knighted by the brave Robert Bruce, the reigning Scottish king.

During the progress of the "Highland Wars", which terminated by treaty signed at Northampton, England, on the fourth of March, in the year of our Lord thirteen hundred and twenty-eight, with the recognition of Scotland's independence, and of Bruce's right to the Scottish throne, this knighted Salmon removed to Southwold, in Suffolk County, England, where he seems to have permanently settled.

For nearly three hundred years the name of Salmon in England, so far as is now known to the American branch of the family, was lost sight of. About the year sixteen hundred and thirty-five, however, three brothers,

probably the descendants of the Salmon knighted by Sir Robert Bruce, emigrated from Southwold, England, (with their families, as some authorities state) to America, and eventually settled, one in the Massachusetts colony; one in the New Jersey colony, in the vicinity of the city of Elizabeth; and the third at the eastern end of Long Island, New York State. It was William Salmon who found his way to Long Island. Quoting from a reliable historical authority it should here be remarked, that: "The early settlers of Long Island left England during the turbulent times, in the reign of Charles the First, when both civil and religious liberty were prostrated by the illegal and tyrannical extension of the royal prerogative, and by the intolerance of the established church, supported, the one by the star chamber, and the other by the high commissioned court, before the abolition of these engines of arbitrary power. They (the emigrants to America) fled from tyranny and oppression, and were ardently devoted to the cause of civil liberty, and zealous for the purity and simplicity of the Protestant religion."

It is a matter of authentic history that as early as the seventeenth century the title to what is now known as Long Island, and the numerous islands adjacent thereto, resided in William Alexander, the Scottish Earl of Stirling. This fact may account, in part, at least, for the selection of Long Island, by William Salmon, and other of his countrymen, as a place of residence.

It is improbable that the Earl of Stirling ever visited his possessions in the western continent, his interests here being looked after by his American agent, James Farrette, who resided in Boston. Farrette, who was content to remain in the Massachusetts colony, had a local agent —Matthew Sinderland (or Sunderland, as the word was sometimes spelled) who, with his wife, Mary Katherine, had come to Long Island, as nearly as can now be ascertained, about the year sixteen hundred and thirty-six, the Earl of Stirling having received a grant of the islands mentioned, on the twenty-second of April, of the year six-

teen hundred and thirty-five, from Charles the First, king of Scotland. Matthew Sinderland and his wife are said to have been the first white settlers on Long Island; the original occupants of the island having been a tribe of Indians known as the "Manhattans," who had emigrated from the Massachusetts colony. Sinderland was employed by Farrette to bring emigrants from the old country, and from the New England colonies, to Long Island, and the islands adjacent, for settlement, which he did in his own vessel; carrying them to points accessible by water and locating the home-seekers as they might select. The lands thus selected by the settlers were then laid out by Sinderland, and deeds made out by Farrette, which conveyed the lands by quit-claim from the Earl of Stirling; after which the settlers were expected to purchase the lands chosen, from the Indians, in order to have a perfect title thereto.

It was about the year sixteen hundred and thirty-six or sixteen hundred and thirty-seven that William Salmon settled on the northeastern end of Long Island near what is now the village of Southold, and probably in what was then known as "Hashamommack," which is now included in the township of Southold, and lay a little to the east of the present village of that name. "Hashamommack," it is scarcely necessary to remark, was so named by the Indians then inhabiting that portion of the island.

Among the early settlers of Southold was a John Salmon, as is learned from the history of this old town, the first, by the way, to be settled on Long Island by the whites. There is little doubt that the town was named after that of Southwold, in Suffolk county, England, from which, as already stated, William Salmon had emigrated. By way of further confirmation of this opinion it may be said that the present name of the county in which Southold is situated, is Suffolk. The John Salmon mentioned as among the early settlers of Southold, Long Island, had presumably emigrated from the town of the same name in old England; and that not a few other of the settlers of this old town on Long Island had formerly lived in South-

wold, England, is matter of well authenticated history.

Soon after the arrival of William Salmon at "Hashamommack," Matthew Sinderland died, without issue; and in due time Salmon married the widow Sinderland, who, at the time of her second marriage was in possession of the lands comprised in "Hashamommack." In order to acquire a perfect title to these lands William Salmon purchased them from the Indians, his purchase being made through Pankhamp (or Paumannacke, as the word is sometimes spelled) the chief of the "Manhansett" tribe. "His supremacy (that of Pankhamp) was acknowledged by the lesser chiefs, and his consent was necessary to all land tranfers."

As an illustration of the peculiar method of transacting business in those days it may be said that it is recorded that in payment for a certain piece of property purchased from the Indians the latter received: "20 coats, 100 eel spears, 24 looking glasses and as many hoes and hatchets."

From an excellent history of Southold, Long Island, it is learned that "on the eighteenth day of June, in the year sixteen hundred and thirty-nine, Matthew Sinderland leased of James Farrette lands which are within the town of Southold. On the fourth day of September of the same year he took a receipt for rent paid thereon. The next year he improved the land, and paid rent thereon a second time, namely—September nine, sixteen hundred and forty. After his death his widow retained possession of his improvements, and in sixteen hundred and forty-nine, having previously married William Salmon, (her second husband) she and her children, took the personal property and claimed the land under the lease from James Farrette."

According to what seems to be a reliable family tradition, William Salmon was of a decided social disposition; and he was also of a generous turn of mind, as may be learned from the fact that, as the Southold township records show, he gave to Captain John Conklin a farm and house; to John Cory a house; and to Thomas Osmun two acres of land for a brick-yard—all in "Hashamommack."

As a result of William Salmon's marriage with the

widow of Sinderland, four children were born to them, consisting of three daughters and one son, the latter of whom they named John.

William Salmon's wife, Mary Katherine, dying, he married for his second wife, Sarah Horton Curtis, a widow. She was a daughter of Barnabas Horton, one of the early settlers of the town of Southold, who like the Salmons, had emigrated to America from the town of Southwold, England.

To William and Sarah Salmon two children were born, both of whom were daughters.

On the twenty-third of August, in the year sixteen hundred and eighty-three, John Salmon, (son of William Salmon) and Sarah Barnes, were united in marriage; and two sons, William and John, were the issue of the union.

It is a fact of no ordinary interest that at the age of twelve years, William Salmon, second, (son of John and Sarah Salmon) began what is now known as the "Long Island Salmon Record," which is still extant in manuscript form, and is considered a particularly valuable document. This record included, also, all the early settlers of the town of Southold, Long Island.

In due course of time William Salmon, second, married; and the issue of the union consisted as follows:— Jonathan, Phineas, Gideon, William, John, Joshua, and daughters Polly and Hannah. Of these children a local Southold genealogist says: "They were all promising. Gideon kept a respectable tavern at New Windsor, in seventeen hundred and ninety; Jonathan settled in Blooming Grove, New York State; John at Newburg, and Phineas located somewhere in Pennsylvania." It seems to have been about the year seventeen hundred and sixty that Phineas Salmon removed from Long Island to Pennsylvania.

As nearly as can now be ascertained, it was a son of Phineas Salmon, (Captain Peter Salmon) who, about the year seventeen hundred and seventy, removed from Pennsylvania to New Jersey, and settled in what is now Morris

county, and in the vicinity of what is now the village of Flanders. From Captain Peter Salmon, the emigrant from Pennsylvania, the Morris county Salmons seem to have descended. Captain Peter Salmon had a son, Peter, also known as Captain Peter Salmon. Captain Peter Salmon, second, had a son Gideon, of whom Joshua, the subject of these memorials, was the son. The mother's maiden name was Jane Van Fleet. From William Salmon, who settled, as has been seen, on Long Island about the year sixteen hundred and thirty-six or sixteen hundred and thirty-seven, to the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, inclusive, the paternal line of descent is therefore as follows: William Salmon, John Salmon, William Salmon, second; Phineas Salmon, Captain Peter Salmon, Captain Peter Salmon, second; Gideon Salmon, Joshua S. Salmon.

EARLY LIFE

The Honorable Joshua S. Salmon was born near Mount Olive, Morris county, New Jersey, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six. The particular locality of Mr. Salmon's birthplace was about two miles distant from the present Mount Olive Baptist church, on the left hand going toward Flanders; and was situated about an equal distance from Budd Lake. The house in which the subject of these memorials first saw the light was situated about a quarter of a mile from the main road, on a side hill overlooking a meadow; presenting, therefore, particularly during the summer's verdure, a pleasing view to the eyes of its occupants. While Joshua S. Salmon was yet in his youth his parents removed to what is now the village of Bartley, his father having resolved to engage in the particular branch of the iron industry known as the manufacture of "blooms" —a mass of iron ore about six inches in thickness, eighteen inches in width and three feet in length. Beside assisting his father on the farm, Joshua, a robust youth, also assisted him in the manufacture of "blooms;" the ore for which was brought from Drakesville, to which the "blooms" were in turn taken for shipment to market. Realizing, no doubt, that "All work and no play maketh a dull boy," young Joshua was wont to engage in the outdoor sports of his day, such as pitching quoits, wrestling, horse-back riding, and hunting game, in which the woods of Morris county in those days abounded. In these sports young Salmon excelled, especially in horse-back riding. "He was a fine horseman," remarks a surviving friend of Mr. Salmon's youth. The faithful family dog, "Taylor," the invariable companion of his young master on their regular hunting expeditions, and between whom there had been

formed the usual affectionate attachment, furnished memory with abundant food for thought after the sports of youth had gradually emerged into the grave responsibilities of life. The picturesque scenes of his boyhood and youth were also fondly remembered by the subject of these memorials, even after mature age had been reached, as may be learned from a communication written by the deceased a few years since to the executive committee having in charge a Fourth of July celebration to be held at Budd Lake, situated, as already remarked, but a short distance from his early home. Mr. Salmon had been invited to attend the celebration mentioned, and in his letter of declination, necessitated by a previous and highly important engagement, he says: "I can truly say that I regret I cannot meet you at the beautiful lake on the mountain, which was at one time very familiar to me. The first Fourth of July celebration that I ever attended was at Budd Lake, and it was a noted event. I went with my father and mother. There was a brass band there, and lots of folks, and wonderful fireworks at night. I carried home with me a pack of firecrackers and a cocoanut. The day seemed a week long."

It requires no violent stretch of the imagination to conceive the enjoyment he would have experienced had he been permitted to revisit, on the occasion mentioned, "the beautiful lake on the mountain," which, in his boyhood and youth was so dear to him; and to which in memory he had doubtless turned a thousand times since the cares of his subsequent life began to gather about him. With the poet the grown-up boy could doubtless have said:

> "Lull'd in the countless chambers of the brain,
> Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain;
> Awake but one, and lo, what myriads rise!
> Each stamps its image as the other flies."

At Bartley young Salmon grew from active youth to robust young manhood. The relation of a single incident in connection with his residence in this rural community will suffice to indicate the trend of thought in this young

man's mind—thought which was to change the current of what seemed more and more to him the monotonous drudgery of an agricultural life. He was engaged one day in ploughing a piece of stony ground included in the paternal acres. The jaded horses had stopped for a momentary breathing spell; and, as young Salmon sat upon the plough for rest and meditation he remarked to a friend who happened along: "I do not intend to do this kind of work always; I believe I am capable of something different than breaking up this stony land." From the mutual comparison of notes following this remark it was disclosed that the aspiration of young Salmon's friend was toward the medical profession, but as insuperable barriers seemed to stand in the way of its gratification he had concluded, as he remarked, to abide in the place allotted to him by Providence; and it is not presumptuous to infer that he was able in after years to say with the poet:

"My crown is called *content*;
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy."

Young Salmon's preference, as upon this occasion he freely expressed, was the legal profession, and the statesmanship for which, as he knew, a knowledge of the law is an indispensable requisite; but the difficulties in the way of an entrance upon this profession were matters to be seriously reckoned with. The encouragement cheerfully offered and the substantial aid promised by his friend, however, were among the considerations which at length moved Salmon to the decision to commit himself to the profession which, to so many, has proved the vestibule to the fame achieved by them in the halls of State and National legislation.

As Joshua was the youngest of the boys, and as the others had already left home to seek their fortune in other fields of activity, the father, realizing the gradual approach of old age, was cherishing the hope that the younger son would remain at home "on the farm;" and special inducements were, therefore, held out to the one remaining paternal prop to settle down at Bartley to agricultural pursuits.

When Joshua concluded, after long consideration of the matter, to leave home, the disappointment of the father was almost unbearable; and he became resigned to the inevitable only when he witnessed the inflexible determination of his boy to enlarge the boundaries of his activities, and find, and occupy the place in the great world for which Providence had evidently designed him.

SCHOOL DAYS

For a time, before leaving home, the subject of these memorials taught what was known as the "Hilt School," on Schooley's Mountain, between Budd's Lake and what was then Drakesville. It may have been in the autumn of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four that he last taught the "Hilt School," lack of definate information concerning this period of his life forbidding a more positive statement. About the first of November of the year mentioned we find young Salmon at the New York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville, New York State, of which the Reverend Sylvanus G. Gale, was at the time Principal. Quoting from a letter of a fellow-student of Salmon at the Charlotteville Seminary, between whom a life-long friendship was there begun, it may be said that: "He (Mr. Salmon) came there a handsome young man of nineteen years of age, at a time when he had seen but little of the world; and he has often told me the one thing he had on his mind was what he should do if called on to write a composition.

* * * * * * * * * *

Well, he went to work with a will, and the great advancement he made in the short period of twenty-two weeks, was the wonder of his teachers and fellow-students. He transformed himself from an indifferent scholar to one of fair attainments in learning. At the commencement he delivered a declamation of his own composition." As an indication of the self-reliant and persevering spirit of young Salmon it should be said, in the language of the fellow-student just quoted, that; "I remember one night when he was trying to work one of the examples in quadratic equations, I said to him; 'Let me give you a little help:' to which he replied: 'No sir! I will do this myself, if it

takes me until daylight.' And he did it, and I have seen the same spirit manifested by him all through his life; notably in connection with the trial of the murder cases conducted by him while Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County, New Jersey. In the conduct of those cases he would have no advisory counsel; for if he thought he was right in any case no one could make him change his views, no matter who." In speaking of young Salmon's relations with his fellow-students in general at Charlotteville, the friend just quoted says: "Salmon was the most popular fellow I ever knew with the boys; he had the same way of making friends then, as later in life."

About the first of April, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, young Salmon, having completed his course of study at the Charlotteville Seminary, returned to his home in Morris County, New Jersey.

We next find the subject of these memorials in the Seminary at Schooley's Mountain, in his native county, of which the Reverend Luke I. Stoutenburg was then the highly esteemed Principal. It was in the autumn of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight that we first locate young Salmon at Schooley's Mountain, although he probably entered this school several months prior to the time mentioned. While pursuing his studies at this Seminary he also taught in the same institution; and he was considered as one of the faculty of the School. As a teacher, young Salmon, as is learned from one of his pupils, was efficient; and personally he was greatly beloved. As indicative of his tact and sympathy the incident following is related: It seemed desirable to appoint several monitors in the Seminary where he was teaching; and while out walking one day with a favorite pupil, the tutor signified the wish that said pupil permit himself to be appointed as one of the monitors. When this pupil—a particularly thoughtful young fellow—expressed his disinclination to act, as he termed it, in the capacity of "a spy upon the conduct of his fellow-students," Salmon replied: "Well, I never viewed the matter in that light before," and the

subject was at once dropped, and never again referred to.

During young Salmon's connection with the Schooley's Mountain Seminary he was instrumental in organizing a debating society, which held its meetings in the district school-house in the village near the institution in which he taught. Many interesting questions of a public character were there discussed; and the training in the art of speaking which he received as the result of these discussions, was of no little assistance to him in the legal profession which he subsequently entered, and as a legislator in State and Nation. The testimony of one who was associated with the subject of these memorials in this debating society is, that "He was a very good debater. I do not recall any of the questions we debated, but I know we had a good time in the old district school-house." It was after the close of one of the debates in the "old school-house" at Schooley's Mountain—a debate in which young Salmon had exhibited more than his usual ability as a public debater—that the pupil already quoted remarked to his tutor, as they came out of the building together: "Joshua, you will go to Congress some day." To this Salmon replied, *in his own mind:* "Yes, I will some day go to Congress;" and from that hour he nourished the resolution thus mentally formed. It is an interesting fact that while the subject of these memorials was serving his first term in Congress he met his old-time pupil while on a visit to the county seat, and, during the conversation, inquired of him if he remembered the remark just quoted; and when informed that he did not, Congressman Salmon then recalled in detail the incident in connection with their school-life—an incident which, so far as his personal experience in the matter was concerned, had made a lasting impression upon his own mind, and which had been among the chief factors in shaping his subsequent public career.

Not the least gratifying circumstance in connection with young Salmon's life at the Schooley's Mountain Seminary is the fact that he was a regular attendant at the religious exercises held in the school building under the

superintendency of the highly esteemed Principal, whose influence over his pupils was of the most elevating character. The explanation of the interest manifested by Salmon in the religious meetings above-mentioned is to be found in the fact that just previous to his entering the Schooley's Mountain Seminary, he united with the Mount Olive Presbyterian church, as is evidenced by the following entry in the sessional records of that organization: "March 3d, 1867. Joshua Salmon appeared before the church session and requested to be received on profession of his faith in Christ, which request was granted. D. M. James, Moderator."

It is a fact of special interest that among the pupils at the Seminary in which young Salmon was a tutor, was Miss Deborah Virginia Emmons, the orphaned daughter of Jeremiah and Esther (Stout) Emmons, of Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey. From the pupil already freely quoted it is ascertained that Miss Emmons and her fair-haired tutor sat at the same table in the Seminary dining-room; and there being, apparently, a mutual disinclination to permit distance to lend "enchantment to the view," they managed in some way, the explanation of which will not now be attempted, to occupy seats in close proximity to each other, the significance of which the other occupants of the table were not slow in understanding. The sequel to the Seminary episode just related may be read in the interesting occurrence following: On the thirteenth day of October, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, Mr. Joshua S. Salmon and Miss Deborah Virginia Emmons were united in marriage; the officiating minister being the Reverend R. S. Feagles, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Mendham, New Jersey, of which the bride was a member. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's uncle, Mr. J. L. Stout, in Mendham. The maids of honor were Lillie Stout and Mayrie E. Stout. Not to mention the fact that Miss Emmons was an exceptionally bright scholar while at the Schooley's Mountain Seminary would be an inex-

cusable omission. From this Seminary Mr. Salmon and Miss Emmons were graduated together with the highest honors.

In the year eighteen hundred and seventy Mr. Salmon, as a wisely selected means of preparation for the profession he had early chosen, entered the Albany, New York State, Law School. Among his fellow-students at this famous school were several young men who have attained eminence in the legal profession. Of this number are Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and Justice J. Franklin Fort, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Of Mr. Salmon as a disciple of Blackstone and Kent at the Albany Law School, one of his fellow-disciples at that institution says: "He was an industrious student, quiet and unostentatious." Than this, no higher compliment could have been paid him; nor one more truly prophetic of the eminent success subsequently achieved by him in his chosen profession.

In vacation time, during his attendance at the Albany Law School, Mr. Salmon taught school at Powerville, near Boonton; and here occurred an incident which aptly exhibits some of the qualities of character—notably that of pluck—which contributed to the success achieved by him in his professional and public career. He was playing ball during recess with his pupils. The boy at the bat had knocked the ball to a distant part of the field, where it was picked up by a stalwart negro who had been watching the game. After several futile attempts on the part of one of the players to procure the ball from the negro, the teacher tried his powers of persuasion upon him. Persuasion having failed, young Salmon threw off his coat, seized the negro and gave him a good thrashing. The game was then resumed with the ball the stubborn negro had been forced to relinquish to the aroused pedagogue.

In the early part of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, after a three-years' course under the instruction of a corps of able professors, including Dean, Harris and Parker, Mr. Salmon was graduated from the Albany

Law School with the honorary degree of LL. B., and with exceptional qualifications, it is almost needless to say, for the practice of the law.

PROFESSIONAL AND PUBLIC LIFE

In the month of March following his graduation, and as a result of the usual examination, Mr. Salmon was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in the courts of New York State. During the same year, having concluded to engage in the practice of the legal profession in his native State, he entered the law office of Charles B. Scofield, Esquire, in Jersey City. In the office of this lawyer Mr. Salmon spent about two years; and at the November term of the Supreme Court, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, having passed a creditable examination, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law to practice in the courts of New Jersey. Almost immediately following his admission to the bar of his native State he opened a law office in Boonton, Morris county, which town he had after due deliberation chosen for his permanent place of residence. This law office Mr. Salmon maintained until the day of his decease; and from this office he gradually built up an extensive general practice.

He soon became interested in Sunday School work, and for a period of two or three years was the faithful and efficient superintendent of a Sunday School at Taylortown, a hamlet in the vicinity of Boonton.

Having, upon his settlement in Boonton, identified himself with the Presbyterian church by regular attendance upon its services, on the fourth of February of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six he united with said church by certificate from the Presbyterian church at Mount Olive, with which he had united in his young manhood on profession of his faith in Jesus Christ. Mr. Salmon was subsequently elected a trustee of the Boonton church, which office he held at the time of his decease. From a member of this church, who was also a life-long

friend of the subject of these memorials, it is learned—and the exact language of this friend is quoted—that "He was an active member of the Board of Trustees of the church for a number of years."

It was during the year last mentioned that Mr. Salmon, having previously become deeply interested in town affairs, was elected a member of the Common Council of Boonton, in which body he served with great acceptability for six consecutive years. His growing popularity among his fellow-townsmen may be inferred from the fact that in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, where he was soon recognized as one of his party's leaders. He served also on several important committees. During the year following his valuable services in the State Legislature Mr. Salmon was made the candidate of his party for County Clerk; and that he did not succeed in his run for the county clerkship was not owing to any lack of personal popularity, or of qualification for the office, to which his friends sought to elevate him.

The Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders in looking about for competent legal counsel to guide them in their administration of the county affairs, selected, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, the rising young lawyer of Boonton; and by so doing they reflected the high regard in which he was held, as a lawyer, among the people of the county. As counsel for the Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders Mr. Salmon, it should to his great credit be remarked, served for thirteen consecutive years, rendering invaluable legal services to that body and to the county. When it is considered that this body of county officials was not always of the same faith, politically, of their counsel, his long term of service in that capacity appears the more highly complimentary to his standing as a lawyer, and to his superior qualities as a man. Had he not resigned to accept the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county, he would doubtless have been continued in the position which he had for thirteen years so ably filled.

It was during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, while he was serving as counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders for Morris county that Mr. Salmon became identified as counsel with the trial of several civil suits, in the management of which he exhibited legal skill and forensic ability of no ordinary character. One of these suits was that of "Miller et als. versus Speer et als.," of which the following is a synopsis: A large estate had been seized by the opponents of Mr. Salmon's clients, and the latter sought through him as their chosen counsel to regain possession of what, as they contended, was being unjustly withheld from them. Eminent legal counsel in the State had already taken the ground that, under the law as it had hitherto been construed, the possessors of the property had a good title to it. In his able argument before the Court of Errors and Appeals, to which the suit had been taken by appeal from the Court of Chancery, Mr. Salmon suggested a new construction of the law involved; and the Court accepting this construction decided accordingly, and Mr. Salmon's clients recovered possession of the property which had so long been in litigation.

The law involved in this important suit was that contained in the sixth section of the Law of Descent; which, as a result of the decision above-mentioned, was amended, and changed to what is now the fourteenth section of the Law of Descent. Mention is made of this suit and of its final issue to show that Mr. Salmon, by reason of his ripe knowledge of the science of Jurisprudence, and his thorough preparation of the case committed to his care, was already achieving unusual success in the profession of the law, and was giving marked promise of the brilliant professional career of his subsequent life.

The nomination by his political party for the State Senatorship which came to him during the year eighteen hundred and eighty was plainly indicative of their appreciation and indorsement of his record in the lower house of the State Legislature already mentioned; as well as a recognition of his services to the party organization in the

county, and of his high standing in the legal profession. He was evidently regarded by his political friends as too valuable a man to be permitted to abide in "the gulf of dark forgetfulness and deep oblivion."

It was during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four that the subject of these memorials united with Arcana Lodge, number sixty, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boonton. From a fellow-member it is learned that Mr. Salmon "was very often at Lodge when at home, and was active in its work. He gave several talks; and one very interesting address, before the Lodge, on 'The Obligation Taken by Members'." Mr. Salmon was at different times elected to the offices of Senior Deacon, Warden and Worshipful Master of Arcana Lodge; and he also attended the Grand Lodge of the State.

Of the Building and Loan Association of Boonton, organized in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and which Mr. Salmon was largely instrumental in starting, he was counsel from the first until his decease. It was also mainly through his efforts that, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, the Boonton National Bank was established; and of this financial institution he was a director until his removal by Providence from participation in earth's affairs.

A GREAT BEREAVEMENT

During the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two Mr. Salmon met with a great bereavement in the death of his wife, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, had shared with him the toils and trials and pleasures of life; and from whose encouraging words he had received no inconsiderable measure of the inspiration to duty and endeavor which had resulted in the professional success achieved by him. He could now say, with an appreciation of the words never before experienced:

" All other goods by Fortune's hand are given,
A wife is the peculiar gift of Heaven."

Mrs. Salmon died on the twelfth day of March of the year mentioned, leaving six children, three boys and three girls, the eldest of which was about twenty years of age and the youngest two years of age. Her remains are buried in Boonton, New Jersey. After Mrs. Salmon's decease, Mr. Salmon's sister, Priscilla, was his faithful housekeeper until his second marriage. Miss Priscilla Salmon died in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

The following memorial to Mrs. Salmon, prepared by Mrs. Newton S. Kitchell, and read by her at the Morris County Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, held on the twenty-first day of April succeeding her decease, and published, by request, in the local newspapers, will be found a most beautiful tribute to its worthy subject:

" The newspaper accounts have been so full that it is scarcely necessary for me to say much concerning Mrs. Salmon's early life. I thought perhaps it would be of more interest to her friends and neighbors if I dwelt upon her character. I can only add that as a school-girl and a teacher she was remarkable for the same truthfulness,

fidelity and conscientiousness which characterized her later years. She was a dear friend of mine, and it is with a mournful pleasure that I step aside from the dusty highways of life to lay the green turf of truth and justice and the gentle flower of love and affection upon her honored grave. She was a dear friend, although weeks, and sometimes months elapsed, when we did not cross each other's thresholds; she busy with her household cares, I with mine. Yet when we did, the greeting was always just as sincere, the handclasp just as warm. She was as honest in her friendship as in everything else.

"She was a most devoted wife and mother. I think as a rule we mothers are not selfish. It sometimes seems to me that in our baptism of pain, God washes our souls white from that especial sin. If we are selfish *for* our children, we are rarely so *toward* them; but she was unusually self-sacrificing, untiring in her efforts for their bodily, mental and spiritual welfare.

"She was a good housekeeper and *home*-keeper; for it is one thing to keep the house, just the rooms in which we dwell, and quite another to keep the *home*, to righten, to straighten, to mellow into music all the discords of the household. In these weeks since she died I have often thought of that passage in one of the Psalms—'He giveth His beloved sleep.' I think of it as the mother's and housekeeper's Psalm, especially in the next verse a blessing is pronounced upon little children. We do rise up early, we sit up late; in our cares and anxieties we eat the bread of sorrow, and our plans and burdens and worries follow us into our sleeping hours. I have thought of that exquisite verse of Mrs. Browning's:

"'Sleep soft beloved—we sometimes say,
Yet have no power to charm away
Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep—
Yet never doleful dream again
Shall break the sacred slumber when
He giveth His beloved sleep.'

"Is it only cold comfort I can offer you to-day that henceforth her sleep will be secure and sacred and unbrok-

en? When Mrs. Greeman asked me to speak these few words to you this afternoon she said she fancied that Mrs. Salmon, could she speak, would rather that I than any other should do this. You will pardon my egotism in mentioning this when I tell you it has been a source of inexpressible comfort to me, and I have often questioned of myself what she would wish me to say. I am sure she would have been willing that I should say these things of her life, since she was one of those books in human nature of which we do not read the whole story in the first few introductory chapters. And I think she would have been willing that I should add a word concerning a culture of mind and thought so widespread and universal that as her husband told me, she was an encyclopædia for the family; and he added, 'so she had been at school when a student.'

"It is of interest to us who wear the white ribbon to know that as a temperance worker she did what she could. Next to the importance of doing what we *can* do, is the importance of knowing what *not* to do. She neglected nothing in faithful endeavor toward husband, or child, or friend; but she discerned the trivial details that make no one happier or wiser, and had the courage to leave them and choose the better and nobler work outside.

"She died at the noontide of life. We might have looked for a sunset when, surrounded by husband and children and friends, she could rest from care, ere the night with its coolness, its fragrance, its silence and its shadow descended upon her. But,

> "'He liveth longest who can tell
> Of true things, truly done, each day.'

Viewed in that light her life was a full and complete one.

"The busy, earnest, beautiful life of this homekeeper, this 'beloved' to whom He giveth sleep, has a lesson for us at this season of the year. It is the time when we are opening the unused rooms, letting in light upon dark recesses, airing and renovating. Let us open some of the chambers of our lives, shut up perchance to selfishness or frivolity or worldliness, and let in the light of new aims

and nobler purposes, or to adopt the beautiful Easter figure, from the grave of a dead past let there ascend to-day a higher Christian ambition. From that quiet grave at Mount Olive, and from those other new graves comes a voice, tender as the blossoms springing above them for the first time, or the green that hangs mist-like over valley and forest and hillside, gentle as the rain that plashes above our heads, but strong and clear and earnest as the life that pulses up in root and trunk and bough and twig—a voice that bids us work for God and Home and Native Land, that at the last, these things may be said as honestly and sincerely as I now say them of her."

PROSECUTOR OF THE PLEAS

In the month of March of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three Mr. Salmon was appointed by Governor George T. Werts Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county; and on the first day of April following the customary oath of office was administered to him. That this appointment was chiefly made as a recognition of the superior legal ability of the appointee was generally conceded by those acquainted with the facts in the case; and the honors conferred by the appointment may be said to have been equally shared by State and appointee. Having already been admitted by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey as a counsellor-at-law, Mr. Salmon was also, on the twenty-first day of December in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, admitted as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

As Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county the subject of these memorials tried numerous cases of exceptional interest, among them being two homicide cases which attracted wide attention. The case of The State *versus* Bergeman was first tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Willard W. Cutler presiding. After a trial of almost unprecedented interest to the people of the county, Bergeman was convicted of murder in the first degree. The case was then appealed by the prisoner's counsel to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. From the State Court of Errors and Appeals the case was carried by appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which judicial body reaffirmed the decision of the two courts by which the case had previously been tried. As a result of this final decision Bergeman was executed on the twentieth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

In the case of The State *versus* Wilson, which was first tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the same Judge presiding, resulted also in conviction of murder in the first degree. In the Supreme Court and in the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, into which the case was in turn carried by counsel for the prisoner, the decision of the lower court was affirmed and reaffirmed, respectively. On the third day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven Wilson suffered the penalty of his crime on the gallows.

In the conduct of these two homicide cases Mr. Salmon displayed rare legal skill, and thenceforth occupied a place in the front rank of his profession in his native State.

In the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county he served the full term of five years, retiring therefrom in the month of April in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. The following extract from the columns of one of the Morris county newspapers reflects the general opinion of Mr. Salmon's ability as a lawyer:

"From the beginning of his career as a legal practitioner his efforts have been attended with success. He had mastered the science of Jurisprudence, and his deep research and thorough preparation of every case committed to his care enabled him to meet at once any contingency that might arise. His cause was fenced about with unanswerable logic, and his arguments were strong, clear, decided, and followed each other in natural sequence, forming a chain of reasoning that his opponents found very difficult to overthrow. His delivery was graceful, his voice clear and ringing, and his eloquence was inspired by a sense of true justice of human rights and liberties."

On the nineteenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, Mr. Salmon and Mrs. Emma L. (Mains) Richards, widow of the late Mr. Jesse W. Richards, of Lincoln Park, Morris county, were united in marriage; Reverend Thomas Carter, the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church of Boonton, being the officiating clergyman. Mr. Irving E. Salmon, eldest son of the bride-

groom, acted as best man, and Miss Ethel C. Richards, daughter of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The marriage ceremony took place at the residence of the bride in Lincoln Park, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and neighbors of both parties, who, by their presence, gave expression to the high regard in which they were held. After their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon established their home in Boonton, where they afterward resided, drawing about them a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CONGRESSIONAL CAREER

In the presidential campaign of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, one of the most hotly contested in the history of the American Republic, Mr. Salmon rendered highly effective service to his political party, by speaking upon the issues involved, in different parts of the Fourth Congressional District. Appreciative audiences greeted him at Boonton, his place of residence; Butler, Chester, Dover, Flemington, Hackettstown, Washington and Morristown. At the latter place he made two speeches in connection with one of the most brilliant political demonstrations of the campaign; one from the platform of the Lyceum, to an audience which filled every available foot of auditorium and galleries; and a second from the front steps of the building to an overflow meeting which comprised hundreds of eager listeners, reaching from curb to curb of the wide street

During the year following the political campaign just alluded to, Mr. Salmon opened a law office in the Babbitt building at Morristown—two of his sons, who were reading law, being at the time associated with him in the conduct of his growing practice. One son—Irving E.—was given charge of the office at the county seat, and another —Norwood G.—remained in charge of the office at Boonton. Between these two offices the subject of these memorials divided his time. A perceptible increase of legal business was the result of the new order of things.

The crowning honor of Mr. Salmon's public life came to him in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, when he received the unanimous nomination of his political party—the Democratic—for Representative to Congress. In the election following the nomination he was chosen, after an earnestly contested campaign, and by a handsome plu-

rality, to represent his district, then the old Fourth, in the National Legislature. "He was elected," as announced by one of the newspapers of the State, "by a *surprisingly large plurality.*" It is almost superfluous to remark that from all sides Congressman-elect Salmon was the recipient of the sincere and hearty congratulations of a host of friends and acquaintances, both personally and by letter.

In order to be present at the opening of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which was to take place in the early part of the month of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, Mr. Salmon made the necessary arrangements to leave home for the National Capital on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth of November. On Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November, one week before his publicly announced departure for Washington, there occurred at his home in Boonton a family gathering, the delightful character of which may be gleaned from the following account which appeared a few days subsequently in one of the local newspapers:

"A more pleasant time has never been held as a family gathering than that which took place on Wednesday at the home of Congressman Joshua S. Salmon in Boonton. The event was a celebration by the brothers and sisters of Mr. Salmon and their children, prior to his departure for Washington on Wednesday of next week. Various sections of the State were represented, and a goodly number in all—probably fifty. A bounteous dinner was served, which was heartily enjoyed by all. Singing and other amusements were indulged in by the younger people, although some of the older ones were made to feel that they were as young as they used to be. Mr. George Salmon, of Boonton; Mr. Frederick Trowbridge and Mr. Irving E. Salmon, both of Morristown, formed a trio in rendering popular vocal music. The older generation passed the day and evening in talking of past and future events, especially those that have been connected with the life of Mr. Salmon, and that may bear some relation to his future career in the House of Representatives. All present wished the

Congressman a pleasant time during his stay at Washington, and expressed themselves satisfied that he would return as clean and upright a man as he has been in the past. Mr. Salmon expects to leave Boonton for Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth instant."

The high regard in which Congressman-elect Salmon was held by his numerous friends and acquaintances may be inferred from the following extract copied from one of the county newspapers of the twenty-ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine:

"Three carriage loads of representative Democrats from this town [Morristown] went to Boonton on Friday evening, the twenty-fourth, for the purpose of a friendly call upon Congressman Joshua S. Salmon, as he expects to leave for Washington, D. C., to-day, to be in readiness to take his seat when the National Legislature opens the first Monday in December. The above-mentioned company comprised his Honor, Mayor Edward A. Quayle, Louis Vogt, Esquire, of the "Banner," Honorable Thomas J. O'Brien, ex-Judge Willard W. Cutler, Alderman Charlton A. Reed, and Messrs. D. Farrand Sturgis, A. Ming, John V. Wise, Thomas Meskill, E. A. Trowbridge, Michael Norris, Edward Condon, Eugene S. Burke, C. Franklin Wilson, Irving E. Salmon, and Samuel Brant and son, of Madison. These gentlemen and numerous Boonton friends were royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Salmon at their handsome home, where the evening was enjoyably spent in informal social converse. The needs of the inner man were supplied by a bounteous supper, and after a hearty 'God-speed' to host and hostess the visiting friends took their departure.

"The gathering was without political significance, being only of a friendly character, and indicates the high personal regard in which Congressman Salmon is held by not only his political constituents, but by the people of Morris county in general.

"The introduction of Mr. and Mrs. Salmon into the scenes of our National Capital will doubtless prove a novel

and interesting experience to these two highly respected residents of Morris county. 'The Varnum,' situated on New Jersey avenue, Capitol Hill, has been selected by Mr. and Mrs. Salmon as their Washington home; and here they will be reminded of their home in beautiful northern New Jersey, whenever the name of their residential street is mentioned. Mr. Norwood G. Salmon, a son of the Congressman-elect, will be employed by his father as private secretary; he will not, however, go to Washington until some time next week.

"From Congressman Salmon it is learned that during the coming session of Congress an effort may be made to secure an appropriation for the opening of the Delaware River as far as Philadelphia, so that it shall become navigable for the largest vessels. This could not fail to benefit the people of this State; and we may unquestionably rely upon our newly elected Congressman to vote and act in this and in all other matters for the interests of New Jersey."

On Wednesday, November twenty-ninth, Congressman-elect Joshua S. Salmon and Mrs. Salmon, and his son, Norwood G., the latter of whom had been selected as private secretary to his father, left Boonton for Washington, D. C. After a residence of a few months at the Hotel Varnum and the Riggs House, Congressman Salmon selected as his permanent Washington home the Cairo, situated on Q street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, North West.

Following the administration of the customary oath of office as Representative to Congress from the Fourth District of New Jersey, Mr. Salmon was duly assigned seat number one hundred and fourteen in the House. At his right sat the Honorable Farish C. Tate, of Georgia, and at his left the Honorable William E. Williams, of Illinois.

Early in the session of the Fifty-sixth Congress Mr. Salmon was appointed a member of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which the Honorable Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, was the chairman. This appointment

may properly be regarded as a recognition of the superior legal acquirements of Mr Salmon; and it should be here remarked that as a member of this important committee he rendered highly valuable services.

Soon after his arrival in Washington the subject of these memorials selected as a religious home the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian, of which the Reverend Teunis S. Hamlin, D D., was the pastor; and here, with Mrs. Salmon and son, Norwood G., he worshipped during his residence at the National Capital. Occasionally, however, he attended the famous Foundry Methodist Episcopal church; being drawn there by the excellent music furnished at that place of worship.

During his residence in Washington Congressman Salmon called several times, either personally or in company with others, upon President McKinley, by whom he was always cordially received. It was during a social call at the White House by Mrs. Salmon and daughters, Marie and Ada, accompanied by some New Jersey friends visiting the National Capital, that Mr. McKinley took from a button-hole of his coat a carnation and, with rare grace, presented it with his compliments to Ada Salmon. This flower, which is still sacredly preserved by the recipient, is very highly prized, in view, particularly, of the untimely cutting off of the distinguished donor.

The announcement of the death of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart at his home in Paterson, New Jersey, on Tuesday morning, November twenty-first, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, was a great shock to the entire country, but particularly to his congressional associates, and to the people of his native State. Among the Congressional committee designated to attend the funeral in Paterson on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of the month above mentioned, was Congressman Joshua S. Salmon.

In December of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine there occurred at Mount Vernon, Virginia, a notable gathering—that of numerous prominent members of the Masonic Order of the State, and of the National Capital

and other places. It was the one hundredth anniversary of the burial of Washington, and was held under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of Alexandria, Virginia, of which he was a member. The exercises of the day chiefly consisted of a repetition, as far as was possible, of the Masonic exercises of the day when "The Father of his Country" was laid to rest at Mount Vernon. It was a most impressive occasion. Congressman Salmon attended this gathering by invitation of the Masonic Lodge of Alexandria, and the honor thus conferred was ever afterward spespecially prized by him.

As the Representative in Congress of his district Mr. Salmon devoted himself to its interests with an earnestness which elicited the hearty approval of his constituents. Of the proceedings in the House of Representatives he was no silent spectator; but, as in due time will be seen, he was an active and by no means uninfluential participant in its important discussions. While Mr. Salmon cherished the highest regard for all his fellow-Congressmen, in House and Senate, he especially prized the acquaintance of the the gentlemen whose names follow: Honorables Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, John H. Bankhead, of Arkansas, Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, James D. Richardson, of Tennessee (minority, Democratic, leader in Congress), William Sulzer, of New York, George B McClellan, of New York (present Mayor of New York city), Vespasian Warner, of Illinois (chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws), John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi (present minority, Democratic, leader in Congress), David A. DeArmond, of Missouri, Joseph V. Graff, of Illinois (chairman of the Committee on Claims, of which Mr. Salmon was a member during the Fifty-seventh session of Congress), Amos J. Cummings (deceased), of New York, Charles P. Cochran, of Missouri, James M. Griggs, of Georgia, Michael E. Driscoll, of New York, William H. Fleming, of Georgia, Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, James F. Stewart, of New Jersey, Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, John J. Lentz, of Ohio, Richard Wayne Park-

er, of New Jersey, Asbury C. Latimer, of South Carolina, Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois, James M. Robinson, of Indiana, L. H. Baker, of Pennsylvania, Charles A. Bartlett, of Georgia, Champ Clark, of Missouri, and Thomas H. Bell, of Texas. The careful reader of this volume cannot fail to notice that the specially prized acquaintances of Congressman Salmon, during his residence at the National Capital, as given above, were not confined to members of his own political party, but included gentlemen of various shades of politics and of different sections of our extensive country. Of Mr. Salmon's liberality of thought and breadth of sympathy no better proof need be presented than the wideness and variety of his acquaintanceship just mentioned. He was first a man, and afterward an adherent of his political party; and he therefore recognized the truth enunciated in the following lines by our beloved Whittier:

" Like warp and woof all destinies
Are woven fast,
Link'd in sympathy like the keys
Of an organ vast;
Pluck one thread, and the web ye mar;
Break but one
Of a thousand keys, and the paining jar
Through all will run."

PUBLIC UTTERANCES

Congressman Salmon's estimate of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart as a man and as a public officer may be learned from the following tender eulogy pronounced upon him in the House of Representatives on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year nineteen hundred, that being one of the days set apart by Congress for the delivery of memorial addresses in honor of a departed associate:

"MR. SPEAKER: I would not attempt at this time to add to what has been so well said in the Senate and in this House upon the life of our lamented Vice-President, were it not that his home was so near my own and my acquaintance with him had been so pleasant. It is natural for men to value an acquaintance with one who has risen to a position of honor and distinction. The memory of such acquaintance is inspiring and encouraging.

"I first met Mr. Hobart in 1878, when he was a member of the New Jersey Senate and I of the House of Assembly. I well remember his quiet, genial manner, and his smooth yet decided way in dealing with matters requiring his attention. He never impressed his partisanship upon those who differed with him, while at the same time he was earnest and strong in his efforts to secure his object. I met him occasionally between our first acquaintance and his election as Vice-President, and he always exhibited the same genial manner and courteous dignity.

Mr. Hobart had a comprehensive mind with quick perception, and he was thoroughly executive in character. He wielded his power not by physical force or menacing threats, but by an irresistible force of reason and persuasion that so rarely accompanies the strong will and determined purpose. His tact in leading others to accept his conclusions was more than ordinary.

"Goethe said, 'The difference between great and little men is in the amount of energy applied to their undertakings.' Mr. Hobart was a hard worker He applied his mind closely and incessantly to his business. I know of his expressing weariness and a lack of satisfaction in mere business success before his election to the Vice-Presidency. His soul was too great to be satisfied by the mere accumulation of wealth. Though it may not be said that he made opportunities, yet by his fortunate location opportunities were offered, and he had the grasp and energy of mind to take advantage of and develop them.

"The city of Paterson, to which, from his native county of Monmouth, he came when a young man, has been progressive beyond most eastern cities. Since the Civil War it has grown from a mere town to a city of about 100,000 people. It is a thoroughly manfacturing city. Its industries are and always have been varied Its iron manufactories and silk mills are extensive Because of the great number and varied character of its silk factories it has been called the 'Lyons' of America. With this enterprising people Mr. Hobart made his home when a young man, and there he found opportunities for the employment of his rare energy and tact.

"The lessons taught by his life are different from those taught by the lives of most men whose names are honored in our country's annals. Few indeed are they who, having gained high political station as well as eminent business success, retain the esteem and love of their fellow-men to the time of their death as he did.

"Mr. Hobart has been called from this life at an age when he might reasonably have been expected to be in the vigor of health and mental activity. He was but little past fifty-five years old at the time of his death.

" ' He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.'

"The years he lived fell far short of the allotted length of man's life; but if we measure life by what is ac-

complished, there have been few in our country who have lived as long as he lived.

"If any are discouraged and feel that they cannot succeed, they will find in the history of his life an inspiration to hope and persevere, if any are inclined to believe that kindness and courtesy are not proper elements in the character of the strong and successful man, they should recall the scene at the funeral of the deceased Vice-President, where thousands gathered and with bowed heads attested their sorrow because of his untimely demise.

" ' Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
Their names to the sweet lyre. The historic Muse,
Proud of the treasure, marches with it down
To latest times; and Sculpture, in her turn,
Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass
To guard them, and to immortalize her trust.' "

The election of United States Senators by the people being still a live question, the settlement of which will in the not distant future engage the earnest attention of the American people, the views of Congressman Salmon upon the subject will be of interest to the readers of these memorials. The following extracts bearing upon the subject are taken from the columns of "The Washington (D. C.) Times"; the article from which they were gleaned having appeared in that newspaper over his signature:

"Practical politicians have been wont to dismiss as a fad of theorists the proposition that United States Senators be elected by direct vote of the people. But it cannot be waved aside in this airy fashion. It has won firm standing ground, and can no longer be sneered out of court. The politicians must face the issue.

"The beneficiaries of the present system regarded the idea as a piece of Democratic campaign thunder, but now it is sturdily championed by the Republican Governor of New Jersey, who in his message to the Legislature recommends that Congress be asked for a Constitutional Conven-

tion to submit to the States an amendment to the Constitution embodying this reform.

"This is a token of the fact that the movement is gathering strength and will have to be dealt with. Six States are already in line for the proposition—Michigan, Colorado, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Nevada—and others are seriously considering it.

"It is because there are constantly recurring illustrations of the present system resulting in the misrepresentation of the people in the highest legislative body of the nation that they are looking with increasing favor upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution that will give every voter a direct part in the election of United States Senators."

The following speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Salmon, on the seventeenth day of May in the year nineteen hundred, was highly commended by his associates who listened to it, and is well worth reading; the subject under discussion was "A Civil Code for Alaska":

"The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes—Mr. Salmon said:

"Mr. Chairman: In the discussion of this measure there is one portion of it to which I desire to call the attention of the House, and that is that portion which claims to form for the Territory of Alaska a government. I believe that our Territories should all have a Territorial form of government and that as soon as the populations of the Territories are sufficient they should be formed, organized into and admitted as States into the Union.

"I am stronger of that belief than I have been heretofore because of the sentiment which has been advanced here upon this floor during the present session of Congress —a sentiment that I believe to be too preposterous to be held by any lover of constitutional government. It is that sentiment which holds that this Congress may legislate for

the people of the Territories unrestricted and unlimited by the Constitution, and limited only by its own conscience. I do not hold to that view and construction of the Constitution, and I am strongly opposed to that construction.

" If you read the discussions which took place during the framing of the Constitution, you will see all through them that it was proposed to legislate not only for the thirteen States that were then organized but for the Territories outside of the limits of those States. * *

* * * * * * *

" It is our Constitution, with its benign obligations and restrictions, that makes us proud of our country. The sun may shine as brightly, the air may be as balmy, and the soil may yield as bountifully in other lands as in our own; but with the immortal Declaration of Independence as the proclaimer of our principles and our Constitution as the Magna Charta of our liberties, there is no land on all of God's earth where brightness is so bright or beauty is so beautiful as in our own America. Destroy these and the gloom of discouragement and decay will settle over the land, the pride of our millions will change to chagrin, and the courage, independence and progressiveness of our people will be turned to subservience and indifference. *

* * * * * * *

" The limitations and restrictions contained in the Constitution all pertain to the rights or liberties of the people. The power given to Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises affects the rights and liberties of the people, and, therefore, the restriction that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform; the power to establish a rule of naturalization and laws of bankruptcy affects the rights of the people; therefore the restriction that they must be uniform. * * * * *

" There is no question as to the right and power of Congress to enact such legislation as may be needed for the people of our Territories until they are prepared to be admitted as States, but Congress must always observe and be limited by the Constitution whether legislating for the peo-

ple of the States or of the Territories. No proposition is clearer to my mind than this, and to contend otherwise is showing little regard for the Constitution and little love for constitutional government. To contend that Congress can legislate for United States territory or territory belonging to the United States, unlimited and unrestricted by the Constitution, is to favor imperialism indeed. *

* * * What can be more imperialistic than such a sentiment? We see illustrations of that principle in the mob that drags its pleading and possibly innocent victim to the selected tree and hangs him regardless of his appeals and his rights; we see that principle exhibited in the imprisonment of men in Cœur d'Alene bull pen in Idaho for no crime other than that they ask to work; it was in obedience to that principle that England placed burdens upon our forefathers that they could not bear and which gave rise to the sentiment, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' It was that principle and that alone against which our forefathers rebelled, and it was to rid themselves of a government which was limited only by the consciences of the King and Parliament of England.

"It is a greater reflection upon our intelligence than upon theirs to contend that those able men, fresh from the hardships and terrors of a seven years' war, waged for no other cause than that the King and legislative power of England, unlimited and unrestricted, except by their own consciences, imposed upon the people of this country burdens and abuses which they could no longer endure, should inadvertently or intentionally provide for the same diabolical uses to be imposed by Congress upon the people of our Territories. Such a contention, Mr. Chairman, certainly can have but few real adherents.

"It must be remembered that there were men in the convention that framed our Constitution who were opposed to the theory of a national government composed of a multiplicity of States, with each State having sovereign authority to govern within its own territorial limits, and who insisted that there should be one general government over

the entire country; and this view of government was not ignored in the final construction of the Constitution. Alexander Hamilton, who was undoubtedly as anxious to establish a government that would secure to the people the greatest amount of liberty and equality as any of them, was the most strenuous advocate of the theory of centralized government. In the paper setting forth his propositions for constitutional provisions which he submitted to the convention, not one of the limitations or restrictions on the National Legislature which I have mentioned and which are contained in the Constitution is mentioned. *

* * * * * * *

"While Hamilton held these views as to a centralized government being better and stronger, he recognized the fact that it was useless to urge the adoption of such a government, taking England as a model, and said he did not mean, however, to shock the public opinion by proposing such a measure.

"The people of this country had had enough of government limited and restricted only by the discretion or conscience of the legislative and executive authorities, and they were wholly determined to place upon these agencies of government such limitations and restraints as would best secure to the people equal rights and the greatest freedom.

"The Declaration of Independence sets forth the evils and abuses that may be imposed by government unrestricted by constitutional limitations. The people of these colonies had felt the tortures of these abuses and were forming a government where such abuses could not be possible * * * * * *

"If all men are created equal, and are endowed by their creator with the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos, the Irish and the Boers are as much entitled to these blessings as ourselves; and our constitution was framed to secure to all who come under the broad mantle of our Government the equal protection of these sacred rights. * *

* * I have confined myself, Mr. Chairman, to combatting the principle that has been expressed and acted upon by this Congress in legislating for our territory, that in enacting such legislation Congress is not governed by the Constitution and need not regard the limitations or restrictions; and if I have failed to show the error of that sentiment, it is because I have been unable to set forth the reasons for the faith that is within me.

"I believe we should give Alaska a Territorial government framed under the Constitution and regardful of every provision, limitation and restriction therein contained."

The subject of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the enactment of State laws for the control of Trusts being under discussion in the House of Representatives, Congressman Salmon spoke as follows on the first day of June in the year nineteen hundred:

"Mr. Speaker: In the time allowed me I must discuss this amendment, but I want to say that I fully appreciate the high ground and pure statesmanship of my worthy colleagues on this side of the House, but that I differ with them as to what should be our action upon this question. We all know the purpose of the majority in submitting to this house a constitutional amendment so obnoxious as this, and I say we should disappoint them by voting for it *en masse*. I would fill them to the throat with their buncombe cant.

"Why did not the majority of the committee consult with the minority in the preparation of this amendment? Why do they offer to this House an amendment whose very first section contains a theory against which every Democrat in this House, as well as some Republicans, has declared himself during the present session? Why did they place in the second section a clause abridging the powers of the States, knowing that Democrats are strong adherents to State rights? Why did they delay in bringing the matter up for consideration until this late day?

Why has the majority passed an arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical, imperialistic rule preventing the offering of an amendment to this article or a substitute thereof? These are some of the questions the majority party of this House will have to answer to the people.

"I want to say to the proponents of this measure that the common people are not such fools as you assume them to be. They are long suffering and confiding, but they are feeling the shock of concentrated power and limited opportunities, and the brighter light is breaking upon them; and I believe before next November their eyes and their reason will be opened, as were those of Saul of Tarsus, after his experience on his way to Damascus, and they will see and distinguish the true from the false, the real from the pretended."

RE-ELECTION TO CONGRESS

Early in the year nineteen hundred the subject of a successor as Representative to Congress to the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon began to be discussed; and with the exception of some slight objections to his renomination, urged upon purely technical grounds, his constituents throughout the district heartily favored his return to Washington for a second term in the National Legislature.

Without attempting to arrange them in strictly chronological order, the following extracts from the party press of the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey are presented as proof of the practically unanimous sentiment of his district in favor of the renomination and re-election of Mr. Salmon as his own successor:

"Since Congressman Salmon has been the people's representative in Washington he has watched the interests of the old Fourth Congressional District in a way which has made him the most popular public official this district has ever had."

"Mr. Salmon is a most agreeable person, easy to become acquainted with, and is entirely free from supercilious airs. It has not, evidently, spoiled a natural gentleman by selecting him to represent the Fourth District in Congress."

"Congressman Salmon is fast coming to the front in Washington, not as an orator or a political declaimer on the floor of the House, but as a quiet and unassuming worker, whose gentlemanly demeanor and ripe judgment are commanding the respect of his colleagues. He is not a political wire-puller constantly seeking office, but rather a conscientious servant of his constituents and his party. He will be found on the side of true Democracy at all times."

"He [Mr. Salmon] is a thoughtful, brainy man, and thus far has reflected nothing but credit upon his district and State, nor is he at all likely to do otherwise. He is serving his first term only, and it would be in every way unfair and unusual to cut him off without the renomination."

"Mr. Salmon is to-day one of the best representatives of the prevailing political sentiment of the Fourth Congressional District. What possible reason can be given for retiring him under these conditions, other than to give some other fellow the place he covets. He meets every requirement of present conditions; he is the peer of any man aspiring to the place he fills so well; and his value to his constituents and his country will increase with the length of his service, and he should be kept there until it is shown that he no longer represents the predominating political sentiments of the district."

"The people have interest only in efficient and able representation in Congress. Congressman Salmon has represented this district with honor. He is a clean man in public and private life, and has the courage of his convictions. His greater efficiency and influence depend upon the length of his service. The men who have risen to great prominence in Congress have been in every instance men who have seen long continued service in that body. New Jersey has never had that prominence in Congress to which she is entitled by reason of this 'time-honored rule of rotation'."

"Honorable Joshua S. Salmon is one of the best representatives in Congress this district has ever had. His voice and his vote have been just as the people of the district would have had it on every public question which Congress has had to meet. He has consistently opposed the measures of monopoly, of extravagance and reckless jingoism. He has supported every measure that looked toward a closer union of the government and the people. Such a man is an honor to himself and his district, and he is the man that should be returned to Congress."

The State Democratic Convention was held at Trenton, New Jersey, on Saturday, July first, of the year last mentioned; and Congressman Salmon was present as a duly elected delegate from the Fourth Congressional District. By the State Convention at Trenton he was also elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, during the week following. In the national convention he served with the Honorable William D. Daly on the Committee on Resolutions, and was therefore instrumental in the insertion of the plank in the national platform which constituted the chief issue of the subsequent campaign.

After the close of the convention at Kansas City he made a trip to Lincoln, Nebraska, for the purpose chiefly of visiting a relative formerly a resident in the East. While at Lincoln he called upon the Honorable William J. Bryan, with whom he had a brief but very pleasant interview, during which he extended to the distinguished Nebraskan a pressing invitation to visit Morristown, New Jersey, during the coming campaign. Mr. Bryan assured his Eastern guest that if possible he would do so. Not the least interesting feature of Congressman Salmon's call at Mr. Bryan's home was the conversation held by him with Mrs. Bryan, who impressed him as one well informed in the political affairs of the country. The memories of this visit were frequently recalled by the subject of these memorials with rare pleasure.

In the District Democratic Convention held at Newton, Sussex county, on the twenty-sixth day of September, Mr. Salmon was renominated by acclamation for Representative to Congress. From the nominating speech the following quotation is presented as illustrative of the prevailing sentiment of the convention:

"It now becomes my duty to present the name of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, of Morris. His life is an open book, his character above reproach. His public services have been an honor not only to himself but to his

constituency. His renomination will be a generous recognition of his fearless public services."

In his speech formally accepting the renomination Mr. Salmon said: "I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude. I have endeavored to serve the district faithfully and well; and if re-elected I will continue to do so." During the speech, from which only a few words are quoted, and which was pronounced one of Congressman Salmon's best public efforts, he was frequently applauded by the large and enthusiastic gathering convened from the four counties comprising the district. The following extract from one of the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the convention at Newton will doubtless be read with deep interest:

"Mr. Salmon made an excellent speech of acceptance, and created a distinctly favorable impression by his fine personal presence and eloquence. In appearance Mr. Salmon is of medium height, [in matter of fact his height was six feet and one inch,] with light hair, blue eyes and sandy mustache. He is an easy, graceful talker, and possesses a fine delivery. In dress and manner he is democratic in the broadest sense, being very accessible and lacking that reserve peculiar to "silk stocking" candidates. He impresses one as being essentially a substantial business man and a man of the people, strictly honest, yet courteous, with infinite tact and much personal magnetism. His career both in private life and as a public official is unsullied and he cannot fail to win many votes for the Democracy."

During the campaign following his renomination to Congress Mr. Salmon conducted an active canvass, speaking at various strategic points in the district, including Boonton, his place of residence, and Morristown, the county seat of Morris county, and the scene of his numerous forensic triumphs extending over a score of years. At several banner and hickory-pole raisings, including those at Dover, Flemington and Washington, he was present, where he addressed large and enthusiastic outdoor assem

blages of his constituents. In Morristown he had the honor of opening the local campaign with an eloquent speech before the Bryan and Stevenson Club, whose rooms upon the occasion were filled to overflowing with eager listeners. As the orator of the evening, after his introduction by the president of the club, stepped forward to commence his speech, the room echoed with applause; and throughout his address of nearly two hours' length he was frequently and heartily applauded as he emphasized the important issues involved in the pending campaign. By Mr. Salmon it was deemed no ordinary honor that he formed a part of the escort composed of local party leaders to the Honorable William J. Bryan on the occasion of his memorable visit to Morris county during the campaign under consideration. At Boonton and at Dover, where Mr. Bryan addressed large assemblages of their citizens, Congressman Salmon shared with the Western statesman the honors of the hour. At the former place the two orators on the same day and from the same platform addressed the people.

The joint discussion between Mr. Salmon, the Democratic nominee for Congress, and Mr. Herr, the Republican nominee for the same, which was conducted in the Lyceum hall, at Morristown, on Wednesday evening, October twenty-fourth, was, however, one of the most notable gatherings of the entire campaign. On this occasion every available seat of the spacious hall was occupied and hundreds of eager listeners stood packed solidly together in various portions of auditorium and galleries. Many who earnestly desired to hear the discussion were unable to find even an entrance to the hall. According to a ruling of the chairman of the meeting no applause was allowed either speaker. From Congressman Salmon's speech, reported by the local press, the following extracts are presented:

"The issues of the pending campaign are extremely important and in no wise trivial. The American people are a liberty-loving people, and appreciate the struggles of our forefathers to obtain that liberty. They gained their

independence and drew up a constitution the like of which never before existed in the history of the world. The main features of this constitution are the negatives it contains; and these negatives are the important bulwarks of our liberties. The difference between the English and American constitutions is that by the former, Parliament, in making laws, is governed only by its conscience, while we in this country confine Congress to the limitations of the Constitution. These restrictions have always been a stumbling block to the imperialistic element in our body politic, and this element exists in force to day. I believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. We have departed from this. One of our political parties favors special privileges by taxing the many for the support of the few. The other party claims equal rights for all.

"Our tariff laws are uneven. The method provided by the Constitution in establishing a tariff is the only correct one. The present tariff gives large fortunes to the few by taxing the many. Its main purpose is to increase the wealth of those already rich by robbing the poor. Our internal revenues are all wrong, and are framed to relieve wealth of taxation and to oppress the poor.

"Other deplorable conditions exist. Trusts and monopolies prey upon the people. There are and can be no good trusts. They are all bad and enemies of equal rights, and special privileges are given to those engaged in them. It is said by some that there are no trusts, but this claim I deem insincere. Trusts deprive young men of the opportunity of making their way in the world. Is it true there are no trusts? All over the land we are subject to them. We pay more for what we eat and wear because of the trusts. Take coal for instance. We are now paying an exorbitant price for it on account of the combination of the mine owners. The price of sugar at once declined when the trust was broken. Oil was only five or six cents a gallon; now it is nine, ten or eleven cents. This rise is due to the Standard Oil Company. A man in California while

drilling a well on his farm discovered oil and began supplying it to the people in the neighborhood. An agent of the Standard Oil Company made a proposition to buy him out. He refused to sell and the company immediately put the price of oil down so low that the well owner could not compete, and he was driven out of business. This is the method of the trusts all the way through. The beef trust puts up the price to the consumer, yet it pays the farmer less for his cattle. The trusts confine business to a few persons, and thereby the young man has no opportunity. These evils should be suppressed, and any party that favors the few is not deserving of support.

"Last winter an attempt was made in the House of Representatives in Washington to deceive the people by offering a constitutional amendment to regulate the trusts. The Democrats believed that the remedy is in enforcing existing laws. The resolution was offered on January twenty-sixth last, and was referred. There was no serious objections to the resolution as offered It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, who, ignoring the minority, eliminated its desirable features, and brought it in just before adjournment. Of course the Democratic side voted against it. Before it was voted upon an arbitrary and despotic ruling was made preventing its amendment. The Republicans offered the resolution knowing it would be defeated. It was a mere trick, and men of high character in the minority voted against it.

"I wish to enter my protest against the clause in President McKinley's letter of acceptance where it says that 'Congress has given the Island of Porto Rico a government in which the inhabitants participate.' This is not so. The inhabitants do not elect their own legislature, and the principal officials are the appointees of the President."

Of Congressman Salmon upon the occasion just mentioned one of the local newspapers said:

"The Honorable Joshua S. Salmon was cool, collected, witty, sarcastic, brilliant, entertaining and truthful—

he spoke with authority; that authority which comes from years of assiduous application and varied experience."

Despite the loss of several hundred votes as a consequence of misprinted ballots Mr. Salmon was re-elected to Congress by a splendid plurality. The result of the election was scarcely less a tribute to the character and abilities of the victorious candidate than a triumph of the party which had the second time placed him in nomination.

In the matter of the abandonment of the Morris Canal Congressman Salmon had for several years been deeply interested, being strongly opposed to any legislation leading to that end. While serving in the State Legislature in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven he was instrumental in defeating an attempt to pass such a measure. Being interviewed in the latter part of the year following his re-election with reference to the introduction of a bill at Trenton which if passed would result in the abandonment of the Morris Canal, Mr. Salmon expressed himself as follows:

"I have had some fears that an effort would be made this winter to relieve the lessees of the Morris Canal from operating it longer. I do not think our Legislature should ever pass such a measure. The Morris Canal was one of the first great improvements in the line of transportation in the country. It was, and is, the most important commercial freight line extending all the way across our State from Phillipsburg to Jersey City. Along its banks villages and towns have been built and large manufacturing interests have been established, and I am sure it is a great help to them all. There has been a disposition to discredit the canal, and to limit its use so far as possible in order to lead up to its abandonment as a transportation freight line.

"The present lessees of the canal, as I understand it, have never wanted to operate the canal, but have wanted and still want all the land and water front along the Hudson River and the other waters down there, and their purpose is to be relieved from operating the canal, and yet be permitted to hold all that land as well as all the lands

along the canal, including the right of way, and all property connected with it for their own use and benefit. That would be a monstrous imposition upon the people of the whole State, and especially upon all living in the vicinity of the canal.

"I fear the people are not giving the consideration to this matter that it demands. All through the country there is a disposition to improve the waterways for transportation freight lines, and why should one of the best and most important of them be allowed to be abandoned?"

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AGAIN

The second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress opened early in December of the year nineteen hundred with the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon in his seat. A year's experience in Congress had materially augmented his equipment for efficient service on behalf of the district which had so recently honored him with a re-election as their Representative, and he re-entered upon the discharge of his congressional duties with renewed ardor and devotion.

The death of Justice Ludlow of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in the month of December in the year abovementioned left a vacancy in that judicial body, for the filling of which the names of several eminent lawyers of the State were considered, and among them that of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon. The vacancy, it was conceded, should be filled by a Democrat; and Mr. Salmon's friends united in urging him for the appointment to this highly responsible position. His selection would, it was thought, be highly acceptable to the Democracy of the State; indeed, it was remarked by an influential leader in the party that "It would be difficult to find a man better fitted to fill the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey than Representative J. S. Salmon of that State." "Congressman Joshua S. Salmon, of Boonton, is considered by many to be particularly fitted for a high judicial position," was the publicly declared opinion of another friend. It was no discredit, however, to Mr. Salmon that the appointment was given to another.

Upon being informed that a bill had actually been introduced in the New Jersey State Legislature providing for the abandonment of the Morris Canal, Congressman Salmon reiterated with increased earnestness his disapproval of the movement in the following vigorous language:

"I am as unalterably opposed to the abandonment of the canal now as I have ever been. Its abandonment would be an outrage upon the citizens all along the line of the canal. It should be retained by the State and used to its fullest capacity. Its volume of business should be and could be at least four times as great as it has been or now is. I am told that dealers along the canal are unable to have their business done, the effort seemingly being to do as little, rather than as much, as possible with the canal. For instance, when a dealer orders fifteen boatloads of coal, he only gets seven, and if he orders ten he perhaps gets five; and so it goes with other classes of freight. If the proposition were for the property along the canal to revert to its original owners, as it should do if the canal is to be abandoned, there would not be such strong effort to get rid of the canal."

The Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, had scarcely opened when the death of one of its conspicuous members was officially announced—that of the Honorable William D. Daly, of New Jersey, who had passed away at his home in Hoboken on the thirty-first day of July previously. One of the Congressional Committee who had been designated to attend the funeral was the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon. On that occasion he had acted as one of the honorary pall-bearers. He was appointed by the House to arrange for the delivery of eulogies of the life of the Honorable William D. Daly.

From the proceedings of the House of Representatives, as reported in the *Congressional Record*, the following extracts are presented, showing the part borne by the subject of these memorials in connection with the performance of the duty assigned him:

"January 11, 1901.

"*Mr. Salmon.* Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that February ninth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be set aside for tributes of respect to the memory of the late W. D. Daly, Representative from New Jersey.

"*The Speaker.* The gentleman from New Jersey

asks unanimous consent that February ninth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be set apart for eulogies on the late Representative Daly, from New Jersey. Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered."

"February 9, 1901.

"*The Speaker pro tempore.* The hour for the special order having arrived, the Clerk will read the special order.

"*The Clerk* read as follows: On motion of Mr. Salmon, by unanimous consent it was ordered that February ninth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be set aside for tributes of respect to the memory of the late W. D. Daly, a Representative from New Jersey.

"*Mr. Salmon.* Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now proceed to the consideration of the special order, and I ask the adoption of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

"*The Speaker pro tempore.* The resolutions will be read.

"*The Clerk* read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Honorable William D. Daly, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey.

"*Resolved*, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for fitting tribute to his memory.

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That as an additional mark of respect the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, do adjourn.

"*The Speaker pro tempore.* The question is on the adoption of the resolutions which have just been read. The resolutions were considered, and agreed to."

The memorial address of Congressman Salmon, which was the first delivered, was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: One cannot avoid being seriously impressed with the fact that life is uncertain and transitory when we recall that fourteen of the members of this House who were elected in 1898 have been called away by death, and the term has not yet ended.

"Among those who have been taken is William D. Daly, of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey. He had served just one session, in which time, as all know, but little opportunity is given for a member to indicate his purposes or his ability, yet he had so clearly and ably comprehended the import of national legislation that he was ready to take part in the discussion of measures as few, indeed, can do in so short a service.

"The records of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress will ever contain sufficient expression from my honored colleague to show his industrious character and his devotion to the people's interests. He came to this Congress as he had always approached public duty, with an earnest intent to serve well the people who sent him.

"William D. Daly was born in Jersey City, June 4, 1851, of humble parentage, and when a boy, being large and strongly built, was thought to be well fitted for hard manual labor. He was therefore taken from school when but fourteen years of age and engaged to learn the molder's trade in one of the principal foundries of his native city. In this line he showed great aptitude and skill, and after acquiring the trade he followed it until he was past nineteen years old, when he left the foundry and entered the office of the Stephen B. Ransom, on Montgomery street, in that city, to study law. He had improved his time in school so well that notwithstanding he was compelled to leave at so early an age he had already laid the foundation for a good business and professional education, and had imbibed the stimulus which enabled him to prosecute his studies and develop and improve his mind while employed in learning and practicing his trade.

"It was while he was studying law with Mr. Ransom, in the year 1873, that I first remember Daly. I was then

studying in the office of Mr. Charles E. Scofield in the same city. I did not become acquainted with him at that time, as I saw him only occasionally; but I well remember his jovial and genial manner and his vivacious and interested appearance as he mingled among old and young, seemingly perfectly composed and earnestly intent on all occasions. These traits he bore till his death. During the first session of this Congress, when he was here with us, I associated with him a great deal, and became more and more impressed with his geniality and frankness, his simplicity yet strength of character.

"Congressman Daly was a man of cultivated intellect, deep and comprehensive knowledge, broad and profound judgment, and of sincere and earnest desire to aid and serve his fellow-men. His life was one of constant toil. In school he had so improved his time that at the age of fourteen he had gained a fair knowledge of the English branches of education. In the shop, while learning his trade and performing his allotted duties, he was mentally busy as well, acquiring and digesting information for future service. At the office of his preceptor he was diligent in studying the statutes and legal principles, with the purpose of applying them in actual practice.

"He was admitted to the New Jersey bar an attorney in June, 1874, and soon thereafter began the practice of his professsion. Notwithstanding his hampered opportunities for acquiring an education, he had so devoted himself in his preparation that he soon rose to a high rank as a lawyer, and his learning and ability were recognized and acknowledged, not only by the community in which he dwelt, but by the courts and his brother lawyers. He was employed in many important cases, and is said to have represented more defendants charged with murder than any other lawyer of his years of practice in his State. In these cases no point of either law or fact was overlooked or omitted, and when a conviction resulted it was owing to the strength of the State's case and not to any neglect or mistake in presenting the defense.

"Mr. Daly never ignored the fact of his humble birth or early associations. His sympathies to the day of his death were ever with the common people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. In 1878, when the freight handlers in the great Erie Railroad strike were arrested he appeared as their counsel and secured their acquittal. In 1887 he defended the leaders of the Cigar-makers' Union in Jersey City who were charged with conspiracy, and they also were acquitted.

"As a recognition of his legal ability President Cleveland, in 1885, appointed Mr. Daly Assistant United States District Attorney, which office he held for three years, resigning the same after the inauguration of President Harrison.

"His popularity brought him in the fall of 1890 the nomination and election to the General Assembly, being the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, and here he began his legislative career. At the close of the session of the Legislature he was appointed by Governor Leon Abbett Judge of the Hoboken District Court, which office he filled until the fall of 1892, when he resigned upon his election to the New Jersey Senate. Mr. Daly was elected Senator again in 1895, filling that office for the years 1895 to 1898, inclusive. He was, therefore, not without legislative experience when he became a member of this Congress.

"As a member of the House of Assembly he was looked upon as a man of judgment and ability, whose opinions were worthy of support and whose lead many were willing to follow. As a Senator he was not only influential in his own party, but by his genial courtesy and logical argument wielded a mighty power over those of the political party opposed to him. He was constant and tireless in the pursuit of his object, and remarkably resourceful in his methods and arguments to win his opponents to his cause. He was a man of positive nature, taking a firm stand for or against a proposition, and never changed his position on any important question. His decision was formed by the way in which the measure would affect the

common people, and he chose that side which would, in his judgment, best serve the people. He was bitterly opposed to favoring special privileges as against equal rights. Mr. Daly was a strong partisan, yet he never complained of those who honestly differed with him. He relied upon reason and argument to bring strength to his cause, and had great faith that right would ultimately prevail.

"He was honored also by his party in the State by being made alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1888 and 1892, and a delegate to the convention at Kansas City in 1900. His last political work of importance was at the latter convention, where he tried hard to have withheld from the platform the special financial plank which was placed therein, believing that it was unwise, under the conditions then prevailing, for his party to continue the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and when the majority of the committee on resolutions determined to insert that plank, he framed, and succeeded in having placed in the platform, the clause which declared imperialism the paramount issue of the campaign.

"Mr. Daly's ambition was to be Governor of his State. He was not without encouragement in this hope. His long service in the State Senate had made for him strong supporters in all parts of the State, and his name was often mentioned in connection with that high office. In the gubernatorial convention of 1898 his popularity was so great that with reluctance on his part in urging his own nomination and strong efforts in behalf of the nominee, he received the votes of a large portion of the convention.

"Truly death came to William D. Daly like a thief in the night. The sombre angel took him while he was away from his home, with no loving hand to press his chilling brow, and no loving voice to whisper consolation in his ear. The news of his death cast a gloom over the entire State. The attendance at his funeral was another evidence of the love and esteem entertained for him by the people of his city and State. Thousands gathered to bid a last

adieu to the honorable Congressman, and through streets thronged with people whose appearance denoted feeling of bereavement the funeral procession moved from his pleasant home to the church he was accustomed to attend and thence to the cemetery, and there in a beautiful spot overlooking New York Bay we laid all that was mortal of William D. Daly.

"Mr. Daly was in the prime of life, not having lived the allotted time of man by a full score of years; but shall we question the right of Providence to send the dread messenger at such a time to take one whose life seemed to promise so much for his fellow-men? No! Let us rather bow our heads in humble submission, acknowledge our lack of wisdom and knowing that whatever He does is right.

"'We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs when they beat
For God, for man, for duty. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life's but a means unto an end; that end
Beginning, mean, and end to all things—God.'"

A BUSY RECESS

To deny that Congressman Salmon aspired to the Governorship of his native State would be equivalent to saying that he was free from "The glorious frailty of the noble mind," of which most men are the possessors. Indeed, he did not, when suitable opportunity offered, refrain from the expression of his aspirations in that direction. When, therefore, during the summer of nineteen hundred and one there seemed to the leaders of the party a good prospect of a return to Democratic rule in the State, his friends began to put forth his name as one which would prove a winner as a candidate for that high office. Nor was this the only time his name had been seriously considered for the Governorship, for when he first ran for Congress it was the opinion of some of the party leaders that he should have been the nominee for the former office; and from the fact of the handsome plurality given him for Representative to Congress at that time it was safe for them to conclude that he would have made a splendid run for the Governorship had he been the nominee of his party.

Early in the month of June of the year last mentioned Congressman Salmon returned to his home at Boonton. He found at his law offices in Morristown and Boonton an accumulation of business awaiting him, to which he applied himself with his accustomed earnestness. Conspicuous among the legal business claiming his attention at this time was a matter which was submitted to him by the Common Council of Boonton. The iron work for a new bridge to be erected by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company over Main street in Boonton had been lying at a convenient point for use for several months; and as the Common Council apprehended an ele-

vation by the railroad company of the new bridge above the grade of the old one, Mr. Salmon, as their counsel, was instructed to be in readiness to serve an injunction upon the company if the attempt was made to change the grade of the bridge, which, as it would necessitate the changing of the street grade, would involve the town in no little expense.

With the rest of the American people Congressman Salmon was greatly shocked upon receipt of the news of the decease of President McKinley. As an evidence of the sincere sorrow experienced by him in connection with this sad event the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Salmon to the editor of one of the State newspapers is presented:

"The death of President McKinley is truly sad. Personally Mr. McKinley was highly esteemed by all, regardless of party affiliations. I met him many times at the White House, and his manner as well as his words gave me a liking for him. On one occasion he took the flower from his coat lapel and gave it to my ten-year-old girl, Ada. She had it pressed and now prizes it very highly. Both she and my older daughter, Marie, have most pleasant recollections of meeting President McKinley. He is gone, —how untimely and sad is his demise."

Among the many pleasant recollections of Mr. Salmon's Congressional career was his visit to the Buffalo Exposition as the guest of His Excellency, Governor Foster M. Voorhees, in the autumn of the year under consideration. The following correspondence will explain itself:

"State of New Jersey,
"Executive Department,
"Trenton.

"October tenth, Nineteen Hundred and One.

"Honorable Joshua S. Salmon,
"Boonton,
"New Jersey.

"My Dear Congressman:—

"Arrangements have been made to celebrate Wednes-

day, the sixteenth day of October, as New Jersey Day at the Pan-American Exposition. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Erie Railroad Company transportation will be given to the Governor, and the party accompanying him, and the New Jersey Commissioners have kindly made arrangements whereby comfortable rooms will be secured in the city of Buffalo. The party will be made up of State and Military officials, and will number about thirty.

"The train will leave the Erie Railroad station in Jersey City on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, reaching Buffalo about seven o'clock in the evening. It has been arranged to return by the same route, leaving Buffalo on Saturday morning, the nineteenth.

"The Governor will be pleased to have you accompany him as a member of his party, and if you can arrange to accept the invitation herewith extended, kindly notify me at Paterson, New Jersey, at your earliest convenience in order that we may know definitely in arranging rooms.

"Yours truly,

"HOBART TUTTLE,

"Private Secretary."

On the day after the receipt of the above letter Congressman Salmon received the following telegram from the Governor's private secretary:

"Paterson, New Jersey,

"October tenth, Nineteen Hundred and One.

"Honorable Joshua S. Salmon.

"Kindly advise me by wire whether you can accept the Governor's invitation to Buffalo.

"HOBART TUTTLE."

To this telegram Mr. Salmon immediately responded as follows:

"Boonton, New Jersey,

"October eleventh, Nineteen Hundred and One.

"Mr. Hobart Tuttle,

"Paterson, New Jersey.

"Will accept the Governor's invitation. Thanks.

"J. S. SALMON."

Three days later the following communication reached Mr. Salmon at Boonton:

"Six Hundred and Seventy-Eight High Street,

"Newark, New Jersey.

"Mr. Richard C. Jenkinson presents his compliments to the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon and requests the pleasure of his company at dinner on Thursday, October the seventeenth, at seven o'clock, at the Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, New York, to meet the Honorable Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey. A prompt acceptance will oblige.

"Newark, New Jersey,

"October the twelfth,

"Nineteen Hundred and One."

Following is Congressman Salmon's prompt reply:

"October fourteenth,

"Nineteen Hundred and One.

"Your kind invitation to dinner on the seventeenth is accepted. I expect to accompany the Governor to Buffalo.

"J. S. S."

A list of the guests present at the dinner given at the Hotel Iroquois in honor of Governor Foster M. Voorhees, of New Jersey, is herewith presented:

GUESTS.

Hon. R. Wayne Parker,	Hon. Frank Bergen,
Hon. Joshua S. Salmon,	Hon. L. E. Wells,
Hon. George T. Werts,	Prof. E. B. Voorhees,
Gen. Richard A. Donnelly,	Mr. James E. Howell,
Gen. W. Bird Spencer,	Mr. Charles F. Kilburn,
Gen. Joseph C. Congdon,	Mr. Eugene Emley,
Gen. P. F. Wanzer,	Mr. Charles C. McBride,
Gen. W. H. Cooper,	Mr. E. D. Fox,
Col. Q. M. C. Gillmore,	Hon. Conrad Diehl,
Col. George P. Olcott,	Mr. John G. Milburn,
Col. H. W. Freeman,	Mr. John Scatcherd,
Captain Hobart Tuttle,	Hon. W. J. Buchanan,

Comdr. Washington Irving, Mr. George L. Williams,
Comdr J. B. Potter, Mr. Newcomb Carlton,
Hon. George R. Gray, Mr. Pendennis White,
Hon. J. H. Bacheller, Mr. Oberlin Smith,
Mr. Richard C. Jenkinson.

During the sojourn at the Buffalo Exposition Congressman Salmon was also a guest at other dinners given by prominent citizens of Buffalo. He was deeply impressed with the progress in the world's varied industries as evidenced by the numerous exhibits displayed in the several departments.

In the month of November following his visit to the Buffalo Exposition we find Congressman Salmon in Washington, D. C. His fondness for home, as well as his filial affection, are delightfully manifest in the following letter written to his youngest son, J. Raymond:

"Washington, D. C.,
"November nineteenth,
"Nineteen Hundred and One.

"Dear Raymond:

"I left home this morning on the eleven twenty-nine train. Arrived here in Washington at ten-twenty in the evening and came to this hotel and directly to my room. We expect to have all the children home on Sunday next. Hope you will surely come in the Saturday night or first train Sunday morning and stay till Monday morning. It will be just our own family, but we want them all here in a family gathering like we used to have at home. I shall leave here on to-morrow night's train and stop off at Newark in the morning Thursday and go to Morristown to meet some people at the office. In the afternoon we expect to go to the State Hospital to attend the formal opening of the new building. I am invited by both Senator Everitt, the warden, and Doctor Evans. I am also invited by Mr. McCurdy to lunch with him at his house near the Hospital at three o'clock and expect to go there, and then home. Norwood will drive over to Morristown for me and take me to the Hospital. Uncle John and Aunt Harriet

will be down to Uncle Henry's party on Friday and they will stay over Sunday. Saturday evening they with mother and I will go to Montgomery's for dinner. All this *Deo volente.*

"Yours very truly,

"J. S. SALMON."

The family gathering at the home of Congressman Salmon, on Division street, Boonton, on the Sunday following the writing of the letter above presented, was an occasion long to be remembered—not alone because of the mutual enjoyment there experienced, but because also of the circumstance that it proved to be the last gathering of the sort in which he participated. The family circle was soon to be broken. There were present on this joyous occasion Mr. and Mrs. Joshua S. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Trowbridge (*nee* Helen Salmon) and infant daughter, Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Norwood G. Salmon and daughters, Ruth and Virginia, Mr. Irving Salmon, Mr. J. Raymond Salmon, and daughters, Marie and Ada Salmon. The social enjoyments of the day were not permitted to interfere with Divine worship; hence most of the company wended their way to the House of God.

"Sweet memory, wafted by the gentle gale,
Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail,
To view the fairy haunts of long-lost hours,
Blest with far greener shades, far lovelier flowers."

REOPENING OF CONGRESS

On the opening of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress in the early part of December Mr. Salmon was present. He was assigned seat number one hundred and fifty. At his right sat the Honorable George G. Gilbert, of Kentucky, and at his left, across the aisle, sat the Honerable Thomas L. Glenn, of Idaho. From the Committee on Revision of the Laws, on which he had rendered most efficient service, he was transferred to the Committee on Claims, of which the Honorable Joseph V. Graff, of Illinois, was the chairman, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, of which the Honorable Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, was the chairman.

From the following letter of Congressman Salmon to his youngest son, J. Raymond, the reader will get a glimpse at least of the busy life of our public officers at the National Capital; nor can he fail to be impressed by the filial affection manifested by this father so deeply engrossed in the duties and responsibilities of a Congressman:

"House of Representatives, U. S.,
"Washington, D. C.,
"February sixth, Nineteen Hundred and Two.

"Dear Raymond:

"Your kind letter conveying to me your good wishes and congratulations upon my birthday—the number of which I must not recall—was duly received. I thank you very much for your thoughtfulness. I have thought many times of writing you since we came back, but life is busy here as well as at home. Even if I do not make speeches in Congress, I have no doubt I have furnished many ideas for speeches that have been made by others.

"Nell was down from January twenty-first until last Saturday, February first. She had a good visit, although the weather was bad most of the time. She and mother were on the wing most of the time she was here, attending receptions, making calls, seeing the sights and so forth. Norwood and they attended one of the receptions at the White House. Norwood enjoyed it very much. May Stout and I went to the Southern Ball held at the Arlington Hotel, and mother and I went to a large reception and ball at the Riggs House last Saturday evening. We were invited. I am invited to dinner at Mr. R. Wayne Parker's on Monday, the seventeenth instant, at eight o'clock in the evening; and mother and I are invited to dinner at Honorable John Kean's on the twenty-fourth instant at eight o'clock. These are but a few of many such occasions that take one's attention here outside his work of correspondence, looking after the demands of his constituents, and legislation. Whoever thinks a Congressman's life an easy and idle one is away off from the fact.

"I shall have to go up to Trenton on the eighteenth instant to attend the opening of the Supreme Court, and I expect to go on home while away. I find it very difficult to get my mind down to professional business while here. I have wanted to make a speech or two, and that is work; and I try to keep track of legislation, so far as I can.

"Well, I suppose you will be down on the twenty-second. Mother and I may be away, but I will at least try to get back while you are here. My leaving to go up to Supreme Court, and then to render the Horton estate account, make it impossible to arrange as I hoped we could for you here. Still, you can come right here and you will find plenty of room for you and Irving. We have an extra bed all the time, and you will enjoy yourselves just as well or better than at some other hotel. Norwood and both of you can be together; it will be more pleasant, surely.

"Your father,

"J. S. Salmon."

A bill having been introduced providing that rural-

delivery carriers then in the service or to be thereafter appointed come under the contract system, Mr. Salmon, on the twenty-seventh of March, nineteen hundred and two, spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN: I intend to support this bill with my vote, but before the vote is taken I am anxious to state the reasons why I shall support the bill. I believe that it is a good measure for the benefit of the rural free delivery. I have been interested in the rural free delivery since my attention was first attracted to the benefits it would give to the people of the country.

"When I entered Congress two years ago, there was but one rural free delivery route in my district. Since that time there have been established some fifteen or sixteen, and I believe that every one of them is giving great satisfaction to the people along the routes. I believe that this system will be continued and extended until the entire country will be covered by its benefits.

"Now, it has been argued here that there was more or less politics connected with this bill, or with this system. I care not whether there are politics in it or not, there can be no more partisanship exercised under this bill than there is at the present time. I know, and I am willing to yield all this to the fact that the Administration that is in power has the right to the large end of the loaf, and I can only ask that the Administration yield to me and to the minority party a portion of the appointments that are to be given out. But so far as I am concerned in this matter, I have no complaint to make. I have been used fairly, I have been used well by the Departments. In this rural free delivery matter I have been consulted, and I have had my requests granted, so far as I could reasonably ask.

"But I notice that those who are opposed to the bill, while they are arguing that it is not upon political grounds, are, with one exception, those who have had already established the greater number of rural free delivery routes in their districts. Therefore it strikes me that in the minds of some who are opposed to this bill there is a feeling that

the powers they will exercise under it are not as great as under the present system.

"My friend, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Foster), who styled himself a new member, in his speech the other day said before the end of the coming summer he would have one hundred rural free delivery routes established in his district. His speech was filled with commendation—and, I might say, filled with 'taffy'—for the favored few who would be appointed as carriers in his district, as well as for the Department who made the appointments.

"But unreasonably, as I thought at the time, and unjustly he criticised the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for the course that he was taking; and he insinuated that the chairman of the committee was not in sympathy with the rural free delivery system, but was proposing to revolutionize it to its detriment. I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that the system proposed by this bill is intended to establish an inferior service. I believe that it will improve the service rather than deteriorate it.

"We come then to the change that is made. The change is only as to the compensation the carriers are to receive for their service as such. In every other respect the contractor will be subject to the rules and regulations as though he were an appointee. His compensation, however, is regulated by a different system. He receives for his services what he deems them worth after careful and deliberate consideration. Under the appointive system his compensation is controlled by the Department. It fixes the amount that he is to receive. Under the competitive system he fixes the amount himself—he says what he will do this service for. Now, it is an absurdity to claim that any man will do this work without receiving just and fair compensation for it."

Mr. Brownell. "Will the gentleman allow me a question?"

Mr. Salmon. "Certainly."

Mr. Brownell. "These salaries will probably be fixed by the special agent who establishes the route. Now, there will ultimately be 50,000 routes. Is it then safe to vest in the hands of a mere clerk of the Post Office Department the power to fix a salary at his discretion?"

Mr. Salmon. "I say that it is not a safe policy; and, furthermore, I say that is an unreasonable way of fixing the salary. Suppose a man is sent from here to fix the salary of the carrier who is to transport the mail over a route of twenty-five miles. The inspector fixes the salary by merely going over the route once. He knows nothing of the changes of the seasons; he knows nothing of the variation in the condition of the roads as the seasons succeed each other. The man who is carrying the mails is the best judge of the requirements to which he is to be subjected.

"The system of bidding which is proposed by this bill is very different from what it was in the old times, when, for instance, the construction of bridges was put up to bid for. Under that system one man would bid against another, lower and lower, and a man might often take a contract at less than the price for which he could afford to do the work; but here the man sits down in his own house and consults with his own family and friends.

"He knows the route that he is to go over; he knows the work he is to perform; he can calculate how much time it will take him each day of the year to carry the mail on that route. And he says: 'I can do it for so much money.' He takes into consideration not only the time he will spend, but the conditions under which he is situated—the advantages which the contract will be to him.

"He says: 'I can use one horse a day in going my rounds with the mails, which will take me on the average five hours; and when I return I will put that horse in the stable and take my other and go out on my lot and plough corn or do anything else about the farm that will occupy the rest of the day.' The next day he changes the work

on which he puts the horses. And so he goes on through the year.

"How would it be with a man appointed to do that service under the policy proposed by the opponents of this bill? We will suppose a man has been appointed. He is a Government employee; that is his business; that is his work; and when he has finished that work he expects to receive compensation for it sufficient to support him during his whole time. I say that the service would not be as well conducted under the appointive system as under the contract system.

"The man appointed is not interested in saving his time as the other man is. He says to himself: 'This is all I have to do for the day. When I have made my rounds, I can go home, and I have nothing more to do.' All he wants is to get his wages—to get his good pay for his whole time. Yet he renders service for only half the time.

"Not so with the man who takes this service under contract. He calculates that it is to occupy him half the time, and he provides for a proper and profitable use of the other half. He is interested in going over his route as rapidly as possible. He is interested in saving his time while making his round; not stopping to talk with the man who has leisure to sit on the fence and talk with him. He hastens through his work, and when it is done he goes home to attend to his other work; and I say that the man who has a job of work to do, who goes out and does it with his might, does it better than he who dallies along with it and takes more time than is necessary for its completion.

"The service therefore that would be rendered by the man who contracts to do this work would be better service than the other. It has been suggested here by the opponents of the bill that there would be contracts taken for less than a man could afford to do the work. I submit that is not necessarily true; but if he did it for one year for less than the work was worth, and for less than what he would

receive, it would be corrected the next time, and it would be adjusted in that particular, so that he would receive a just and fair compensation for the service that he rendered. Under the appointive system it would be otherwise.

"The man who gets the appointment is the favored man, and his neighbors who are about him, knowing the service that he performs and knowing the amount that he receives for that service, would be envious of him, would be dissatisfied, because, they would say, he could make more money out of the little work that he does than they can make by working from sun to sun. This would be regulated in a way that would be satisfactory to the people of the neighborhood. It has been suggested that a less reliable man would get the contract for doing this work than one appointed.

"That, to my mind, is not true, either. He has to be taken from the neighborhood that is to be served by this route. He has to be one of that community. He has to be a resident there and known by all the people there in that community; and do you suppose that an irresponsible man, a man who is dishonest, a man who cannot be trusted, or a man who will not do the work that he has to do in a manner that will be acceptable to the people, would be permitted to get a contract of that kind without objection?

"And the discretion that is given to the Postmaster-General here is sufficient to reject all such thought as that. The claim that is made that the Postmaster-General has too great power and could use it for political purposes makes no impression upon my mind, either. I care not to which party he may belong. He must show a decent regard for the sentiment of the people that are to be served by this rural free delivery service; he cannot turn down a man and reject him merely upon the ground of his politics.

"If he is a man that lives in that district and is a man of good moral character, can read and write, and has all the qualifications required by this bill, it would be an imputation upon the character of that man that his neighbors would never permit, whatever party they may belong

to, and I therefore feel that we are safe, so far as that goes, in having the privilege used of rejecting an applicant upon that ground. For this and for many reasons I feel that this bill has been drawn the very best that can be drawn.

"I would not object, really; I would not object if it were left to the people of the district; but when we leave it to the lowest bidder who can fulfill all the other requirements of the bill, I believe that you are leaving it to the people of that district who are to be served. I think that the committee deserve great credit for formulating the bill so carefully and so concisely as this has been framed, covering so well the ground that it covers, and I hope that the bill will pass, for I believe that the service will be greatly benefited by putting it upon the contract principle."

On the tenth of March of the year last mentioned, Congressman Salmon offered the following amendment to the bill providing that rural delivery carriers come under the contract system:

"Hereafter, if the petitioners applying for the establishment of a rural free delivery route shall request that the carrier be selected upon the contract principle, the Postmaster-General shall make such selection in manner as follows:

"*First.* That before any person shall be designated to carry the mail on any mail rural free delivery route, the Postmaster-General shall cause an advertisement to be posted for not less than ten days, in a conspicuous place accessible to the public, in the postoffice from which the mail is to be carried, inviting proposals, in such form as he may prescribe, for the service to be performed. The service shall be awarded to the lowest bidder who shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Postmaster-General that such bidder is a legal and actual resident of the district or territory in which the proposed service is to be performed; that he is a reliable and trustworthy person, of good moral character, able to read and write, and having sufficient intelligence and ability to properly perform the service, and who shall tender sufficient guarantees that he will person-

ally perform acceptable service; but the Postmaster-General may reject all proposals submitted under any advertisement; *Provided*, that no person shall be awarded a contract for more than one route under this paragraph.

"*Second.* That no additional compensation shall be allowed to a rural free delivery carrier unless pursuant to an advertisement and award of service herein provided."

Mr. Hill. "I make the point of order that this amendment is not in order. If it is, I should like to know to what paragraph it applies."

The Chairman. "It is not in order as an amendment, but offered as a separate paragraph. The Chairman wishes to state to the Committee of the Whole that at the suggestion of the Chair the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Salmon) withdrew this amendment when he offered it to paragraph three. That paragraph having been continued in the bill, the proper place for the amendment, in the opinion of the Chair, is before that section, the point at which the gentleman offered it. The Chair suggests that unanimous consent be given that the amendment may be offered at that point. Is there objection? The Chair hears none."

Mr. Salmon. "Mr. Chairman: I cannot understand how anyone who is in favor of leaving questions, political or otherwise, to the majority of those interested can object to the passage of this paragraph. You have denied the selection of the carriers to those who are in a general way the selectors of the carriers under the contract system; but when the petitioners for a route specifically ask that the carrier be selected on the contract principle, it seems to me there can be no possible objection to listening to the request of such petitioners.

"In my belief, the time will come when all these carriers will be selected in the way proposed by this bill as it came from the committee, for it is the only just and proper way of making this selection. Who can know better what it is worth to carry the mail in a certain neighborhood than the people who are living in that neighborhood, and the

great variation of the value of the services in different neighborhoods is such that you cannot do justice to the carriers unless you pay them what they agree upon and are willing to do the service for?

"It does not mean, as has been indicated on this floor in the arguments made, that you will have a cheap service. It has no such intention as that, but it is to have a service performed by those who perform it at a price that they are willing to do it for and not a price to be fixed arbitrarily by some one sent into that neighborhood from the Post Office Department here. I believe that this paragraph will add very much to the benefits that are to be derived under this measure, and that the rural free delivery will be more easily established and be more satisfactory to the people throughout the country if this system is adopted."

The following extract from the "Washington (D. C.) Times," of March ninth, nineteen hundred and two, explains the character and aims of the bill introduced in Congress by the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Information in the National Capitol for the use of Senators and Representatives. It will be seen that it bears upon its face the promise of great usefulness:

"Frequently—yes, daily—the mail of the average member of Congress is burdened with letters from constituents and others requesting a copy of this or that public document. And as a rule the member thus requested starts in search of the document. Sometimes he will spend half a day going from one department to another in quest of a document, only to learn that the much-sought document is in the folding-room of the House of Representatives. Speaking on this subject Representative Salmon, of New Jersey, said yesterday that he was really surprised at the amount of time a member loses trying to accommodate constituents in the matter of Government publications. 'Of course,' said Mr. Salmon, 'I never begrudge any time I take to oblige a constituent or friend, nor do I think any other member does, but it seems to me that there ought to

be some way by which we could facilitate matters, and instead of writing letters to heads of Departments for information, or going in person, as we often do, we might be able to secure the desired information right here at the Capitol.

" ' I have given some thought to the subject, which I have reduced to writing and placed in the form of a bill which is now pending before the Committee on Accounts. I believe that if the House will consider the matter from the standpoint of economy of time to the members there will be no opposition to the measure. It will certainly relieve us of much work and enable us to respond much sooner to the requests of our constituents.'

" Representative Salmon's bill is to establish an information bureau at the Capitol. It provides: ' That an office, to be called the information bureau, be established in a convenient place in the Capitol at Washington for aiding and assisting Senators and Representatives in answering inquiries of, and supplying public documents to, their constituents; that there shall be appointed one chief clerk, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and such additional clerks, at salaries of eighty-three and one-third dollars per month, as shall from time to time be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, who shall be in attendance at said bureau during the hours the same is required to be open, and who shall perform the services hereby required.

" ' That the bureau shall keep a complete list of all public documents issued by the United States Government, or any of its departments, and also copies of such documents, as far as practicable, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by Senators and Representatives.

" ' That it shall be the duty of the chief clerk and the other clerks employed in the bureau to ascertain and give to Senators and Representatives information concerning the public documents of every nature published or issued by the United States Government, or any department of the Government, or published or issued at the cost and expense of the United States Government, and such other information as shall pertain to their official duties; and

shall assist Senators and Representatives in procuring from the various deparments such documents as the said Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to for their own use or for distribution to their constituents, and in having said documents forwarded as the Senators and Representatives shall respectively desire.

" ' That the bureau shall be open to Senators and Representives every week day during the year from nine o'clock ante-meridian until five o'clock post-meridian, except public holidays; and during the period that Congress shall be in session, in addition to the hours above mentioned, shall be open also from seven to nine o'clock each evening.

" ' That the bureau shall be supplied with one or more telephones, either directly or by the telephone systems of the city of Washington, with all Congressional departments, and all parts of the Capitol supplied with telephones.'

" Mr. Salmon will go before the Committee on Accounts in a few days and urge a favorable report on the bill."

In the latter part of the month of March, nineteen hundred and two, the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, Mrs. Salmon, and son, Mr. Norwood G. Salmon, with others, accepted an invitation from Congressman Asbury C. Latimer, of South Carolina, to attend the Exposition at Charleston. The following account of the departure of the Congressional party from the National Capital appeared in " The News and Courier," of Charleston, written by their Washington correspondent:

" Washington (D. C.), March nineteenth, Nineteen Hundred and Two.—(Special.)—' All aboard for Charleston!' shouted Representative [Asbury C.] Latimer to a jolly party of excursionists who assembled at the railroad station here to-night bound for the Exposition. They boarded a special car attached to the eight ten train over the Atlantic Coast Line and expect to reach Charleston to-

morrow in time to participate in the ceremonies attending 'South Carolina Day' at the Exposition.

"The party consisted of Representatives Latimer and Johnson, of South Carolina; Representative and Mrs. Littlefield, of Maine; Representative and Mrs. Salmon, of New Jersey; Norwood G. Salmon and Miss Stout, of New Jersey; Representative Haugin, of Iowa; Mrs. Johnson and her son, J. T. Johnson, Jr., and Miss F. M. O'Rourke. All of the other members of the South Carolina delegation who intended to go sent their regrets at the last moment. Representatives Hepburn, Grosvenor, Payne, Dalzell and other members of the House had accepted invitations to be members of the party, but, owing to the pressure of public business, growing out of the row over the Cuban question, they were obliged to decline so late as to-day. Representative Latimer, who organized the trip and who worked industriously to make 'South Carolina Day' at the Exposition a success from a Congressional point of view, expressed his regret that some of the original members of the party were obliged to back out, but he realized that under existing conditions it could not be otherwise. The Congressional party will be quartered at the Hotel St. John while in Charleston, and expect to start back to Washington Saturday night."

From "The News and Courier," of Charleston, South Carolina, of March twenty-first, is taken the following account of the arrival of the Congressional party in that city:

"Congressman A. C. Latimer arrived in the city yesterday from Washington, accompanied by several of his friends. The entire party is made up of the following: Congressman Latimer, of South Carolina; Congressman Joe Johnson, of South Carolina; Congressman J. S. Salman and wife, of New Jersey; Congressman E. C. Littlefield and wife, of Maine; Congressman W. C. Houghen, of Nebraska; Congressman W. G. Driscoll and wife, of Nebraska; Miss Stout, of Washington, and Miss O'Rourke, of Washington. The distinguished visitors will remain

several days in Charleston, enjoying the sights at the Exposition grounds and in and around the city. They expect to return to Washington to-morrow afternoon, but may decide to stay over until Monday. Mr. Latimer is receiving a cordial welcome from his numerous friends in this city. He has from the beginning manifested much interest in the welfare and the success of the Exposition, and the fact that he has brought several of his friends here to see something of it is ample proof that he believes it worth journeying a long distance to see. Mr. Latimer has brought with him on this trip a representative party of Representatives. Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, is a very conspicuous figure in the lower house and a prominent Republican worker. He has opinions of his own in regard to the affairs of State and he never hesitates to express them in open debate, party creed or no party creed. Congressmen Salmon, Houghen, Johnson and Driscoll are all very able men and good, safe politicians. Mr. Latimer himself occupies a prominent position just now in South Carolina politics. He is an avowed candidate for United States Senator at the approaching election."

The following extract from "The Evening Post," of Charleston, South Carolina, of March twenty-first, gives a brief account of the trip around the harbor of the Congressional party:

"The Congressional party which arrived here yesterday from Washington under the leadership of Congressman Asbury C. Latimer, took a trip around the harbor on the revenue cutter "Forward," Captain Mitchell. Various historic points of interest were visited and the excursion was greatly enjoyed.

"The distinguished visitors have only words of praise for the Exposition, and are thoroughly enjoying themselves. The ladies especially have enjoyed the visit. They will return to Washington to-morrow morning."

The visit of the Congressional party to the Exposition is described in the following extract from a Charleston, South Carolina, newspaper:

"Governor Miles B. McSweeney and the distinguished visitors who attended the exercises on the occasion of "South Carolina Day" at the Exposition were given a complimentary luncheon at the Woman's Building yesterday afternoon by the Woman's Department of the Exposition. It was a pleasant feature of the day's programme and was thoroughly enjoyed.

"The guests were received in the assembly hall by Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simonds, president of the Woman's Board. When the usual formalities had been gone through with and pleasantries exchanged, the guests were escorted to the tables where a delightful repast was served. A number of short speeches were made. Mr. George S. Legare delivered an address of welcome. Mrs. Andrew Simonds was introduced and in behalf of the Woman's Department she made a happy welcoming speech to the visitors.

"Governor McSweeney, Judge W. C. Benet, Hon. J. J. Hemphill, Colonel Wm. H. Michael, chief clerk of the department of State; Congressman A. C. Latimer, Congressman W. C. Driskcall, of New York; Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, and others made short addresses. The function closed by all of those assembled drinking to the health of Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simonds."

On the sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and one, the Honorable J. William Stokes, Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, passed over to the majority at his home in Orangeburg. Among the eulogies pronounced on the life and character of Congressman Stokes in the House of Representatives on Saturday, April the twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and two, was that of the Honorable George G. Gilbert, of Kentucky. From Mr. Gilbert's eulogy, one of the most beautiful and touching of them all, the following extracts are presented:

"Then, it is not true that either the good or the evil which men do is oft interred in their graves. In the higher and better sense the man does not die, and we have not buried our friend, the Honorable J. William Stokes. His

body perished and was buried, but the man lives on. His life work is left and his monument has been erected, not of stone or marble it may be, but in the memory of those who knew him, in the influence for good he wielded, and in that molded, rounded, useful life which passes not away.

" ' I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp of divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.'

* * * * * * *

" It is therefore a pleasure, even in the midst of our sorrow, to point you to the exalted niche which Doctor Stokes has carved, and to look at the splendid lineaments wrought by him in a life of honor and usefulness. He was as true to his convictions as was that Roman sentinel whom the lava of Vesuvius could not drive from his post. He was honest and charitable as a man. He was tried and remained popular as a citizen. He was faithful and efficient as a public servant, and, more than all, he was kind, tender and affectionate as a husband, as a friend, and neighbor.

" The poet was mistaken who said:

" ' The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'

" They do not lead to the grave. They do not lead to the grave at all, nor even toward the grave. Nothing valuable that wealth or beauty e'er gave have been buried. Only gross material things are buried. But as to the fine impulses of the heart, the achievements of a life, the splendid accomplishments of the intellect—there is no death.

" ' There is no death! The stars go down,
To rise on some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown,
They shine for evermore.

" ' There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers

To golden grain or mellowed fruit
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

" ' There is no death! The leaves may fall,
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

" ' There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away
And then we call them dead.' "

At the close of Mr. Gilbert's eloquent address, Congressman Salmon, whose seat was near that of the speaker, leaned over and, reaching out his hand in congratulation, remarked, with a smile playing over his countenance: "That was well done. I do not expect to die soon, but if I should, would you say as nice things about me as you have just said about Mr. Stokes?" To this Mr. Gilbert tenderly replied: "I hope I shall never have such an occasion." In a little less than ten days from that time, as in due course will be learned, the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon lay silent in death's icy embrace.

THE FINAL HOME-COMING

In the Morris County Courts which were to open on Tuesday morning, May seventh, Congressman Salmon had several important civil suits pending which required his personal attention. Obtaining leave of absence, therefore, he took an early train on the morning of May fourth from the National Capital for his home in Boonton. During the following day—Monday, May fifth—he mingled socially with his fellow-townsmen on the streets and in the various places of business in the town. In the evening he attended a meeting of the old, and afterward of the new Common Council, of which for several years he had been the counsel. He subsequently on the same evening attended the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Holmes Library, of which he was an active member. After the transaction of the business which had called the board together the conversation was directed by Mr. Salmon to the recent decease of Congressmen Cummings, of New York, and Otey, of Virginia, both of whom were his warm personal friends. On reaching his home at an early hour, Mr. Salmon, upon whose mind the sudden decease of his fellow-congressmen just mentioned seems to have made a deep impression, resumed with Mrs. Salmon the conversation upon the subject. Just previous to retiring he read with great interest from one of the New York dailies the detailed account of the funeral exercises on the previous Sunday afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington over the body of the Honorable Amos J. Cummings; and the account also of the decease of the Honorable Peter J. Otey at his home in Lynchburg, Virginia. These newspaper accounts were the last ever read by the subject of these memorials.

On Tuesday morning, May sixth, Congressman Salmon rose at about half-past seven o'clock to be in readiness for departure for Morristown to attend court. While sitting upon the side of the bed engaged in dressing himself, he was suddenly seized with a severe pain in the head. Being advised by Mrs. Salmon to lie down for a few moments as a means of relief from his intense suffering, which he doubtless thought would soon cease, he replied that he must go to Morristown to be present at the opening of the court. Mrs. Salmon then suggested that she be permitted to rub his head, to which he seems to have assented; and she stepped across the hallway to procure some suitable outward application for the relief of her husband. On her return a few moments later Mr. Salmon lay prostrate and unconscious across the bed, breathing heavily. The family physician was at once sent for; and on his arrival, afer examination, it was ascertained that life was extinct. Congressman Salmon had died from apoplexy.

The news of the sudden decease of Mr. Salmon spread rapidly through the town, and the terrible shock produced by the announcement is indescribable. It seemed impossible for his fellow-townsmen to believe the report. As they began to awake to a realization of the fact a heavy cloud of gloom and sorrow settled down upon the entire community. Flags were immediately placed at half-mast; a significant silence pervaded the hitherto bustling, noisy town. For a period of a quarter of a century and more Mr. Salmon had been a resident of Boonton, actively identified with many of its interests. Without a moment's warning he had passed away, and the places that had known him would henceforth know him no more. It is small wonder, therefore, that the sudden removal by death of Mr. Salmon, who on the previous day appeared to be in his usual health, should have given such a shock to his fellow-townsmen.

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE

" No radiant pearl, which crested fortune wears,
No gem, that twinkling hangs from beauty's ears;
Not the bright stars, which night's arch adorn;
Nor rising sun, that gilds the vernal morn;
Shine with such lustre as the tear that flows
Down virtue's manly cheek for other's woes."

On the evenings of the seventh and eighth of May following the decease of Congressman Salmon, telegrams and letters of condolence to his widow began to arrive in Boonton. Copies of some of these letters are herewith presented, chiefly as proof of the high esteem in which the subject of these memorials was held by his associates in Congress and others who had enjoyed his acquaintance:

Cedar Brook,
Plainfield, New Jersey,
May 7th, 1902.

Mrs. J. Salmon.

My Dear Madam:

I am deeply grieved and profoundly shocked at the death of your distinguished husband. I esteemed Mr. Salmon as a warm personal friend and as a grand type of American citizen. I have lost a firm friend, and the Nation and State a broad-minded and conscientious citizen and statesman. But at such a time how empty words must sound to you and your stricken household; but I beg to convey my most sincere sympathy to you in this most trying hour.

Respectfully,

J. E. Martine.

632 G Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.,
May 7, 1902.

My Dear Mrs. Salmon:

The sad intelligence of Mr. Salmon's death yesterday came as a great shock to us all. You have my deepest sympathy in this sad bereavement. I cannot realize that Mr. Salmon is gone, as it was only ten weeks ago that I saw him at "The Cairo," and talked with him. At that time he seemed very cheerful, more so than usual. You have lost a noble husband. I esteemed him very highly as a friend, and in all my business relations with him I found him a true gentleman in every sense of the word. I know that words are of little comfort in great sorrow; and time only can wear it away.

Yours very affectionately,
PHEBE E. LANTERMAN.

House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.,
May 6, 1902.

Mrs. J. S. Salmon,
Boonton, N. J.

My Dear Madam:

I learned this afternoon with profound regret and sorrow of the death of your devoted husband. My heart bleeds for you and his dear children in this hour of great calamity, and if it were possible I would gladly aid you to bear the terrible burden of your grief. As you are doubtless aware I was a strong admirer and friend of Mr. Salmon. It is not my nature to form friendships rapidly, but I was attracted to him from the first time I met him, and he improved constantly on acquaintance. I had the pleasure of lunching with him at the House restaurant on Saturday, and was with him about two hours. We talked about you, and he seemed quite solicitous of your health. At his suggestion I wrote to my wife's physician, Dr. W. E. Long, as we both thought your trouble so simi-

lar to Mrs. R.'s that the medicine so effective in her case might cure you. No thought had he of himself, but always of his wife and children. A loving, devoted husband and father, a true friend, and a wise jurist and statesman has gone to that better world where I hope and believe he is now enjoying the blessings of a well-spent life. Try to bear your irreparable loss with that Christian fortitude that seemed to sustain him at all times. Our good Father above tries us severely, but if we go to Him as humble, penitent children, He will give us the strength to bear our griefs. Lay your wounded heart before Jesus, and I am sure he will pour balm upon it. Please accept the heartfelt sympathy of my sorrow at the loss of a devoted husband, whose memory I shall ever cherish and revere. Remember me to his children and loved ones, and believe me very sincerely your friend,

JOS. E. RANSDELL.

The Cairo,
Washington, D. C.,
May 7, 1902.

My Very Dear Friend:

I don't know how I can write to you or what I can say. Yesterday afternoon, when the sad news reached me, I felt I wanted to go to you, and put my arms around you, and weep with you. Words will mean nothing to you now, and they do not begin to express my sorrow and sympathy. There was no man in Congress of whom my husband spoke so often or so kindly. He knew him from the first, as they served on the same committee; and this year he often expressed regret that Mr. Salmon was transferred. Were he here now I am sure he would attend the services Saturday, and I should go with him if it were possible. But he left for Illinois Monday afternoon and will not return before Saturday or Sunday.

Although these same deep waters have never overflowed me, yet I feel I know better than most wives how to sympathize with you. We both know that there is no earthly

comfort; yet we are assured that Christ prayed the Father to send us a "Comforter" to abide with us forever.

My dear Mrs. Salmon, I trust if I can be of any service to you here, you will write me or send me word. I can pack your things for you, or assist in packing them, if there is some one else to whom you would rather entrust the responsibility.

All your friends here express the greatest sorrow and sympathy. May the dear Father of love be your comforter and guide.

Your very loving friend,
MINNIE B. WARNER.

Stockton, N. J.,
May 7, 1902.

My Dear Mrs Salmon:

I hasten to tell you of our deep sorrow over the very sudden decease of your dear husband, our beloved Mr. Salmon. We are shocked by the sad and unexpected intelligence. We had no idea that his health was anything but the best. We know the experience is a most trying one to you and the children. It all seems so strange. I am sure you are not able to see the reason for it. There seemed to be so much for him to live for. He was such a good, kind husband and father, such a faithful friend, such an attractive and lovable man. I fear I never made him feel how much I appreciated him; how greatly I loved him. In all his later public life I have been most deeply interested, and have counted it a pleasure to do all I could in support of him. He bound me to him as by bands of steel, and I feel honored in numbering him among my friends. I cannot realize that he is gone. He seemed so much alive, so essential to his loved ones and to the many important interests with which he was identified. But his work here was done, and he has gone up higher, and to fill a larger place, and live the one satisfying life, in the house of the Eternal. We cannot see the reason now; but by and by we shall see and know. Then all shall be made plain. "And we shall see how all God's plans were right."

"Tis hard to wait; 'tis bitter to suffer; 'tis lonely to be without the cheering, sustaining presence of the loved one. But there is "a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." And "thy Maker is thy husband." "A father to the fatherless, a comfort to the widow is God in his holy habitation."

Mrs. Wolverton joins me in deepest sympathy. We wish we could lighten your heavy load. Primrose unites in love to Marie and Ada. Give my tender regards to Mrs. Trowbridge and the boys, as well as to Mr. Salmon's brothers. This is a common sorrow, in which the whole church and community share. I shall be with you in sympathy as the tributes of honor and affection are paid to him. Consider us among the sorrowing throng. My heart just bleeds for you. But do try to cast the burden all on Him and His peace and grace will then be yours. We do not want to try to live without them. They are the only things that can soothe and satisfy and abide. May they abundantly be yours.

Just this one thought in closing—what a release it is for him; a release from care and sorrow. You would not have him back. The victory and crown now are his; the glory and the fullness of peace. With heartfelt sympathy and regard,

Yours very cordially,

WM. H. WOLVERTON.

The following letter was received by and published in "The Boonton Weekly Bulletin" of May eighth:

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The death of Representative Joshua S. Salmon caused quite a shock in the city and Congress, as he was the third member who had passed away in four days, and the desks of Representatives Cummings, Otey and Salmon are all draped in flowers.

Mr. Salmon had invited Mrs. Peck to call and see him when she was in Washington, and we went to the House

expecting to see him. On reaching the Capitol we were told that we had better go to the opening of the House at once, as it would adjourn on account of the death of a member. Mrs. Peck asked who was dead, and was greatly shocked to hear it was the Representative from Boonton. There was a solemn hush in the House as the blind chaplain offered a touching prayer, referring to the great loss, and praying that all might be in readiness when a like summons came.

Representative Parker, in announcing the death of Mr. Salmon, paid a touching and glowing tribute to a life that had been marked by modesty, fairness, gentlemanly kindness, and commended his constancy and sturdiness of character. Twelve members were appointed to attend the funeral at Boonton. It seems that Mr. Salmon was on the list to attend a funeral, but was taken off on account of leave of absence granted him. Mr. Salmon was held in high esteem here and his loss is widely felt.

W. J. Peck.

RESOLUTIONS, COMMENDATORY AND SYMPATHETIC

At the earliest practicable hour following the decease of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, the various organizations of which he had been a member, or with which he had been identified, were convened, and passed resolutions of commendation and sympathy. Of these the following are presented:

A special meeting of the House of Representatives Committee on Claims was held on Wednesday morning, May seventh, to take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Salmon. Chairman Graff called attention to the fact of the death of two members of the Committee on Claims in as many days, Mr. Otey and Mr. Salmon, saying:

"We all voice the sentiment that Mr. Salmon was an amiable, conscientious man, careful in his conclusions, liberal to those who differed with him, and at all times a valuable member of the committee. He enjoyed the respect of all members of the House."

Mr. Miller, of Kansas, presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and which were to the effect that in the death of Representative Salmon "the Committee on Claims has met with a great loss. As a member of the committee he was at all times faithful and earnest in the investigation of matters presented, and we sincerely testify to his marked ability, his kind, genial manner, and as members of the committee individually we all feel that we have lost in him a friend, and one who at all times was mindful of the wishes of others, and in this way commanded the respect and confidence of all his associates."

At a regular meeting of the Holmes Library of Boon-

ton, New Jersey, held May 8, 1902, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the Holmes Library has learned with much sorrow of the death of Joshua S. Salmon, who has been a member of the Board of Trustees, since its incorporation; therefore be it

Resolved, That with great appreciation of the ability which our late associate brought to the discharge of every duty throughout the whole of his connection with this Board, and with profound sorrow for his death, mingled with respect for his memory, we hereby testify and record our appreciation of his character, judgment and urbanity of manner, by which he secured the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this Board in respectful tribute to the memory of our co-trustee, and that a copy hereof be transmitted to his family, and that they be printed in the two papers of the town.

CHARLES A. NORRIS,
JOHN E. DUNN,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
} Committee.

At a meeting of citizens of the Town of Boonton, held on Thursday evening, May 8, 1902, to take action on the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, a citizen, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Through an inscrutable but all-wise Providence our honored townsman and Representative in Congress has been suddenly called to his reward;

Resolved, That we, his fellow-townsmen, neighbors and friends, while humbly recognizing Divine Providence, deeply deplore our loss; that the departed possessed so many traits of character which so eminently fitted him for public service so willingly and unselfishly given, we feel that his place will be hard to fill in our community; that the exalted stations to which he was called, and which he so well filled, also testify to his ability as a representative citizen, and honor the town in which he lived.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the town papers.

THOS. J. HILLERY,
CHARLES F. HOPKINS,
SAMUEL L. GARRISON,
} Committee.

Boonton, New Jersey,
May 8, 1902.

Mrs. Joshua S. Salmon,
Boonton, New Jersey,

Most Esteemed Lady:

To our deep sorrow we have learned of your almost unparalleled loss of one who was a friend to us, strangers in this great land. One who was a friend to us poor working people, and always had a friendly word for us. How much was he to his beloved family!

Believe us that we feel the loss with you, and as Christians think that this earthly trial is only a dream to which an awakening must follow; to meet again and never to part.

We, as foster children of this country, knowing that the esteemed deceased was our fatherly friend, would like to have the honor to be allowed to render our services at his funeral if the arrangements would permit the same. A favorable answer would be much appreciated, which could be sent to Mr. M. Lujanovitz.

Again, most esteemed lady, believe us that we will never forget the friendliness which was bestowed upon us, and assure you that we are bending our knees to the One who rules above and whose decisions must be right, and wait with you for "au revoir" where there will be no sorrow.

Yours most respectfully,
LUJANOVITZ SLAVISH SILVER BAND
OF BOONTON.

Boonton National Bank,
May 7, 1902.

WHEREAS, The Directors of the Boonton National Bank have heard with sorrow of the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, who had served with us as a fellow-director since the organization of the bank; and

WHEREAS, As an attestation of our love, respect and grief, it is proper that the Directors should join in the general expression of sorrow at our loss and of sympathy and condolence with the bereaved relatives of our late friend and Director; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the family, and that the resolution be entered on our minutes.

By order of the Board.

N. L. BRIGGS,
FRED. GORDON, } Committee.
M. S. CONDIT,

The following notice appeared in "The Boonton Weekly Bulletin of May eighth, and was also distributed in sheet form throughout the town:

"Out of respect to the memory of our late townsman, the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, Representative in Congress, I hereby request that all business places in town be closed during the funeral obsequies between the hours of two-thirty and five o'clock post-meridian, on Saturday, May tenth.

"E. A. BACKER, Mayor.

"Boonton, New Jersey,
"May 8, 1902."

Boonton, May 8, 1902.

Mrs Joshua Salmon:

Dear Friend:

At a meeting of the First Presbyterian Church, held on Wednesday evening, May 7th, a committee was appointed to voice our deep sense of loss in the death of your beloved husband and our valued friend.

While we deeply feel the loss that has been sustained by our church, we would bow submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father, knowing that in His wisdom and love He doeth all things well, and in trustful faith we would say, "Thy will, not ours, be done."

We recognize with gratitude the natural gifts and high moral graces which enabled our fellow member to so effectively serve the church in so many ways.

His kindly interest manifested in all that concerned the welfare of the church makes us the more sensible of how much we shall miss him. His high integrity, wise judgment and cordial sympathy we remember with thankfulness and joy.

And we bless the Lord that for so long he was permitted to share in our labors and responsibilities.

Sorrowing with you, we tender our affectionate sympathies and encourage you to look forward with assured hope to a blessed reunion in the presence of our common Saviour.

Praying that grace may be given you to improve this chastening of our Father's hand and that you may experience the blessed peace and consolations of God the Holy Spirit, we are

Sincerely your friend in the faith of our
Saviour Jesus Christ,

GEORGE L. RICHMOND, Pastor,
HENRY C. JENKINS,
JAMES C. CARTER,
WILLIAM H. WHITNEY,
NEWTON S. KITCHELL.

Office of the
Boonton Gaslight and Improvement Company,
Boonton, N. J., May 15, 1902.

WHEREAS, In the providence of Almighty God death has taken from us a useful member and faithful colaborer, the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, our first vice-president

and one of the promoters of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn his death, as a friend, as an advocate, as a citizen, and as a man, and cherish with fond memory his earnestness of purpose, his unswerving loyalty, his integrity, his devotion to duty and to the principles of righteousness and truth.

Resolved, That we join as a body in this expression of esteem, and tender our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family and request that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them, and as a further mark of especial respect and esteem we order the Directors' Room to bear fitting symbols of mourning and also the draping of the portrait of our departed vice-president, to be continued for a period of at least sixty days.

We further direct that the above resolutions be entered upon the minute book of our Association.

W. W. Riddle,
Wm. H. Burn,
John Barrett,
} Committee.

The Morris County Court, Judge John B. Vreeland presiding, convened on Tuesday morning, May sixth, at the usual hour, and upon receipt of the news of the sudden decease of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, adjourned out of respect to his memory for a day. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were offered by ex-Judge Willard W. Cutler.

At the annual meeting of the Morris County Bar Association held in the Court room on Tuesday morning, May sixth, the decease of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon was formally announced by Judge John B. Vreeland, and a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to prepare suitable resolutions concerning Mr. Salmon, and to make the necessary arrangements for the members of the Association to attend the funeral services. The committee appointed by the Chairman, ex-Judge Willard W. Cutler, consisted of Judge John B. Vreeland, H. W. Hunt, and, as provided by motion, the chairman of the meeting. Out

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of respect to the memory of the deceased member the Association then adjourned to meet on Monday, May twelfth, at two o'clock post-meridian in the Court House.

At the meeting of the above-named Association held in the Court room on Monday, May twelfth, the following resolutions were presented by the committee and duly adopted:

"The Committee of the Bar Association of Morris County appointed to submit resolutions upon the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon do respectfully report and recommend the adoption of the following:

"'Mr. Salmon was born February second, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and admitted to the Supreme Court of New Jersey to practice as an attorney at law at the November Term of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and as a counsellor at the February Term of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county by Governor George T. Werts and confirmed by the Senate for a full term in eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

"'He was a member of the Common Council of Boonton, a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey, and counsel for the Board of Freeholders of this county. In eighteen hundred and ninety-eight he was elected to Congress and re-elected in nineteen hundred. His second term in Congress would have expired March fourth, nineteen hundred and three.

"'As a lawyer, and in the performance of the duties as Prosecutor, he was ever faithful to the interests he represented, and his clients always relied on his honesty, integrity and fidelity, which he manifested to an unusual degree.

"'His conduct of cases in court manifested careful preparation, and his logical and thorough conduct of suits demonstrated an ability that marked his career with credit.

"'In public life Mr. Salmon gave the same studious

and conscientious attention to his duties and the rights of others that characterized his conduct in his profession.

" ' As a citizen he was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact, as shown by the general respect paid to his memory on the day of his funeral services.

" ' As a Bar Association we mourn his loss, and as a slight token of our esteem we devote a page in our Minutes to his memory, and direct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family.' "

In accordance with motion ex Judge Willard W. Cutler was requested to present a copy of the above resolutions to the Morris County Circuit Court with the request that they be spread upon the minutes of the same; and this was subsequently done.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Flemington, New Jersey, on the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and two, the following resolutions were presented, and adopted by a rising vote:

" WHEREAS, On the sixth day of May, the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Fourth District of New Jersey, departed from this life; and

" WHEREAS, He was serving the citizens of this District and State with fidelity and ability, and rounding out his second term with honor to himself and the District he so ably represented, and died at a period of his great usefulness; therefore be it

" *Resolved*, By the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, in convention assembled on this twenty-seventh day of May, *Anno Domini* nineteen hundred and two, that by these resolutions we formally express our personal loss in the death of Congressman Salmon, as he was a true and faithful friend, an able, honest and conscientious representative of the people, and a true and firm believer in the triumph of Democratic principles.

" *Resolved*, That we tender to his widow and family our sympathy in their hour of affliction and grief, with the

kindly assurance that we revere and respect his memory.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to the family, and that a copy be published in this District as part of the proceedings of this convention."

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

In accordance with previous arrangement the burial of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon took place on Saturday afternoon, May tenth. At twelve o'clock on that day the hum of the numerous mills had ceased, and a solemn stillness pervaded the town from end to end. Two hours later the various places of business, including the postoffice, were closed and their curtains drawn. The flags, which, since Tuesday morning the sixth, had been fluttering at half-mast, still mutely testified to the general sorrow experienced over the loss of a highly respected fellow-townsman, life-size portraits of whom, tastefully draped with the emblems of mourning, met the eyes in evey direction along the business streets.

Before midday delegations of friends from various portions of the State began to arrive, including men of prominence in political circles in the Fourth Congressional District from which the deceased statesman had been twice sent to the National Legislature. At two o'clock in the afternoon a special train arrived from the National Capital bearing the Congressional Committee officially designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral exercises in connection with the burial of their late associate; accompanying them were other friends of the deceased. On the arrival of the train at the railroad station situated on the outskirts of the town, the Washington delegation and other visitors were met by a representative committee of Boonton citizens, by whom conveyances were provided for the transfer of the distinguished gentlemen to the late residence of the deceased Congressman.

Here, at the appointed hour—half-past two o'clock—a brief service was held, consisting of the reading of the forty-sixth and ninety-first Psalms, and the offering of a prayer by the Reverend George L. Richmond, pastor of

the Boonton Presbyterian church, and the singing of the peculiarly appropriate hymn, " In the Hour of Trial," by Professor and Mrs. Edward M. Young, of Morristown. Despite the announcement that the service at the late home of Mr. Salmon would be private, a large number of friends and acquaintances gathered there at an early hour in manifestation of their respect to a deceased townsman.

The pall-bearers for the occasion had been selected from the membership of Arcana Lodge, number sixty, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boonton, of which deceased since the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four had been a prominent member. They were as follows: Mayor elect Edward A. Backer, ex-Mayors William I. Powers and Nathan L. Briggs; John H. Capstick, president of the Boonton National Bank; Melvin S. Condit, cashier of the same institution, and Thomas E. Miller.

At three-thirty o'clock the funeral procession moved from the Salmon residence on Division street toward the Presbyterian church, where the public service was to be held, headed by Arcana Lodge, which acted as a body-guard and escort to the remains of the deceased brother. Following the Masonic Lodge were the Board of Fire Wardens, the Chief Engineer and Boonton Fire Department, the South Boonton Volunteer Fire Company, and a large delegation of the Slavonic Colony, and other associations of Boonton. Of several of these organizations the deceased had been a member. In carriages following the family of the deceased Congressman were the Congressional Committee, a delegation from the Morris County Bar Association, the Board of Trustees of the Holmes Library, and Morris County officials.

Among the mourners present at the funeral were ex-Congressman Mahlon Pitney, of Morristown, and Johnston Cornish, of Washington, New Jersey.

The Congressional Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: United States Senators John Kean and John F. Dryden, of New Jersey; Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire; Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana; Henry

Heitfield, of Idaho; Addison G Foster, of Washington, and Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives Charles N. Fowler, Benjamin F. Howell, H. C. Loudenslager, James F. Stewart, John J. Gardner, R. Wayne Parker and Allan McDermott, all of New Jersey; Joseph V. Graff, of Illinois; Thomas H. Ball, of Texas; James T. Lloyd, of Missouri; Robert M. Nevin, of Ohio, and Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina.

As early as two o'clock in the afternoon the people began to gather in large numbers at the Presbyterian church. The funeral procession did not arrive, however, until about four o'clock The visiting delegations and local organizations, for which pews had been reserved, nearly filled the commodious place of worship. Many persons stood in the vestibules, while many more lingered outside the church edifice.

The ushers for the occasion were Messrs. F. H. Coe, George H. Fitzpatrick, E. B. Morton and H. F. Myers. Doctor E. P. Cooper presided at the organ. A quartette, consisting of Mrs. Frank Hammond, Mrs. C L. Grubb, and Messrs. C. A. DeCamp and Arthur Oldfield, sang at the opening of the service the beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Appropriate Scripture selections from the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew were read by the Reverend G. C. Moulsdale, Ph. D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The prayer was offered by the Reverend Alexander McKelvey, pastor of the Boonton Reformed church. Professor and Mrs. Edward M. Young, of Morristown, sang as a duet the hymn, "Forever with the Lord." Following the singing of the hymn last mentioned the Reverend George L. Richmond delivered the funeral address, as follows:

"I rise to perform one of the saddest duties that falls to the lot of a minister of the Gospel. What words that anyone may utter can heal the heartbreak of this hour, or dispel the heavy cloud of sorrow? Words of eulogy, and expressions of highest praise of him who lies so still before us, cannot charm the ear that listens in vain to

catch the gentle, quiet tones of that voice which has been hushed forever. And yet, who can better speak words of comfort, words of hope, than he who has been taught by Him who opened His career of healing with the blessed message: 'The spirit of the Lord is upon me because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and the recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised; to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.'

"The Saviour who came into this world on such a mission of love, and who in His short three years of public life so impressed the world that His example is the highest inspiration to like works of compassion and grace—He it is who has commissioned us to go forth and seek out the children of sorrow, to give joy for grief, hope for despair, peace for tumult and rest for commotion. I would step aside that you might see my Master, and that you may hear Him speak, for His words are soft and soothing as the voice of a mother. 'Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.' Yes, God is above all; God rules, and God is love. Therefore shall we say, 'I will trust and not be afraid.' And it is this and this alone that can still the rapid beating of a heart made frantic by sudden grief. It is this and this alone that can arouse from its stupor a heart benumbed by the suddenness of such a crushing blow as this.

"We all feel this dull sense of bereavement. A deep sense of loss pervades the whole community as we gather around this coffin which contains the body of one whom we all honored, respected and loved. We can hardly realize that he is gone. It seems as though he were still here and listening to these words spoken in his praise. Only a few months since he sat in yonder pew, which he always occupied when freed from his duties in the capitol. I spoke

then of the sudden taking away of our martyred President, and voiced the word of confidence in an overruling God—a God who reigned still, and reigned in love and wisdom. He heard that message of faith, and with enthusiasm and earnestness of gesture and speech said, 'That's the truth; that's the truth; God does reign; God does reign.'

"And now, as he lies there so gaunt and still, stricken down as suddenly as was our President himself, as he lies there in peaceful rest, I seem to hear him speak those words again: 'God does reign; God does reign; let not your heart be troubled.'

"Listening to these words our hearts are calmed. We accept the fiat of the all loving Father. He had finished the work given him to do and has gone to hear the commendation and receive the reward.

"Another faithful man has gone from this church and from this town to be crowned as having used his talents well, and with doubled value to recommit the trust to the hand of his Divine Master.

"I am reminded that this is not the first time that this district, this town, this church, has been called upon to pass through this trying ordeal. The rocky soil of this city on the mountain slope seems to be good ground in which to grow men with character strong in fibre and kindly in manner, who are sought by their fellows to occupy high places in the nation. The iron of the soil has entered the blood and made them men able to sustain great weight of responsibility and carry large burdens of care. Only eighteen years ago another whom the people delighted to honor lay in the same place which is now occupied by our beloved brother, and a like gathering of loyal friends from all the countryside came that they might lay on his tomb their tribute of affection and shed the tear of sorrow at their loss. The name of the Honorable John Hill, the man of honor and honesty, who represented this Congressional District two decades since, will never be forgotten by the people of this State, and especially of this city. And as we come to-day to do like honor to this

friend of ours, who followed in his steps, we cannot but feel that the mantle fell on worthy shoulders.

"Joshua Salmon was only a young lawyer in his thirties when he attended that notable funeral, and could we but read the thought that engaged his mind at that hour of triumph—for the death hour is always the time of the good man's crowning—then might we have seen the crystallizing of the purpose to live a life like his whose name was synonymous for all that was embodied in that grand old Roman word 'honestas.' A life filled with all that was honorable and worthy. A life that would tell for righteousness and help.

"John Hill's life was an inspiration to many a young man to live a life of nobleness and worth. I believe it had its part in the resolution of our friend here to live the life that we can look upon to-day with gratitude and satisfaction. The world owes a debt of gratitude to every man whose life has made mankind the richer and the better; who by the making of a worthy character built up by deeds of helpfulness and use, has made himself a center from which has emanated an influence for good, and that debt we feel to-day as we consider the life and character of him who lies before us.

"It is not my purpose now to enter upon any extended eulogy of our honored brother. This time is inappropriate and the details of his career are known to you all; but I may very fittingly voice the one thought suggested by his life. It is this: The idea that has been made prominent in this our day is that life is an opportunity—no mere existence from which as much of selfish pleasure may be extracted as is possible, but an opportunity to be used for noble purposes and useful ends. And this idea has been pushed into this pre-eminence by reason of the lives of prominent men of the nation. We have been taught by the successful men of the land that it is ignoble to live the selfish life—that that life only was worth the living that busied itself with the doing of worthy deeds and doing them, not for the sake of reward, but just because they are

worthy. Life is an opportunity to do one's best, to use to the fullest the gifts bestowed by God, to bring to the highest perfection the deposit of talent of whatever kind, and make the very best of one's self, using every opportunity for the development of inherent power and seizing with avidity every chance for doing the deed that makes for righteousness and blessing. There is a noble contempt of him who lives the selfish and satisfied life who, as preacher, poet, politician or merchant, lives primarily for self and makes that the center of effort and ambition. Very happily was it voiced by our President a few days since when he said, 'Remember this: the man who does anything worth doing is the man who takes pride in that work for the work's sake.' Somewhere in Ruskin there is a sentence that runs to the effect that the man who does a piece of work for the fee primarily does it in a second-rate way; and that the only first rate work is the work done by the man who does it for the sake of doing it well, who accounts that his reward.

"In no kind of work done for the public are you ever going to find the really best except where you find the man who takes hold of it because he is irresistibly compelled to do it, and who wishes to do it for the sake of doing it well, and not for the sake of reward, the man for whom the work itself is the reward.

"Of course that is true in every other walk of life, as it is true in politics. No clergyman yet was ever worth his salt who was not a good clergyman because he felt himself compelled to be such; who could preach a sermon that would reach the heart of the people and make their veins throb to be better in future. Every great doctor that ever lived was a man incapable of thinking of a fee when he had some difficult feat to accomplish.

"The man who does the work worth doing is the man who does it because he cannot refrain from doing it; the man who feels it borne on him to try a particular job to see if he cannot do it well. The man in the Civil War who fought because of the honor he thought would come

to him afterward is the man whose name you don't read now on the roll of honor.

"And that same thought was finely epitomized in that epigram uttered by the lamented young statesman of Massachusetts, the Honorable William Russell, when, addressing his classmates of Harvard University, on the evening of their graduation, he said:

" ' Fellow-classmates, let us go out from these halls of learning with one purpose, and we shall not fail of bringing honor to this class and to our alma mater. Let us go out not to make a living, but to make a life, for there's an infinite difference between the making of a living and the making of a life.'

" The making of a life is that which is the inspiration of a large and an increasingly numerous class of the prominent men of our country. There are men who have lived in garrets and whose places of sepulture are unknown, whose names to-day stand high on the roll of fame. They failed perhaps in the making of a " living," but they have made a " life " that men will never permit to perish. They are indeed immortal. It is the making of lives that the best of our public men are coveting to-day, and the passion of their souls makes them to crowd their days with activities which ofttimes brings their lives to what seems to us an untimely end.

" During these last two days I have been among the lakes and mountains to the north of this picturesque State of ours. As I passed along the highways the fields on either side were filled with trees in blossom, which presented the appearance of mammoth bouquets Every tree, every branch, every twig, was just crowded with blossoms, cluster upon cluster of white and pink set as closely as possible, every tree trying to do its very best, and these myriads of beautiful promises of abundant fruitage in the glorious harvest-time were pushed out by the superabounding life within. To me it was a parable of the life of the best men of our day—lives made radiantly beautiful by the multitude of activities in which they are engaged, and these

blessed activities, not the result of the unwilling performance of mere duty, not the result of an absorbing love of gain, but the result of the pushing out of a superabundant life in which desire to minister could not be held back by any hindering bands.

" That's the life of the best of our public men to-day, and that was the life of our beloved friend and brother. He accepted this view of life as an opportunity and he lived up to his ideal. Those of you who have known him far longer than I know how earnestly and continuously he labored in every good work. No interest of the town ap appealed to him in vain. The last act of his life, the very evening before he was stricken down, was spent in devising for the good of his native city. There are those here present who are familiar with his manner of life in the halls of Congress, and who know that there he carried the same interest in the affairs of the nation—an interest that was seated in his heart of hearts. Those of us who knew him in his life here in the church, know full well how interested he was in all that pertained to the success of the church of which he was a consistent and valued member.

" In every line of activity which made for goodness and for help he was strongly and sincerely interested and engaged. And all because he believed that life was an opportunity given him by God which he must not fail to improve to the utmost. And this leads me to the lower depths of his nature. Believing that life was an opportunity, he knew that to make it effective there must be a belief in God, and early in his career he took opportunity to confess publicly and plainly, by uniting with this church, his faith in and dependence upon God. His faith in God, and in Jesus Christ as God manifest in human form, was the basis of his life of purpose; of his life of goodness; of his constant sense of his responsibility to God. He was a Christian man first of all, and this was the secret of his successful life.

" And now that the end of his earthly career has come what shall be our attitude to-day ? Shall we stand

with bended heads as those who are crushed and hopeless? —as those who have eyes only for the backward look ? as those who had no faith in God and did not believe that He has wisdom to do all things well and loves to do all things in kindness ?

" Dear friends, I would strike a different tone to-day. I would make the keynote of this funeral service one of triumph. I would strike the note of victory. It is not a time for weeping—'tis a time of joy! This is the day of crowning. The goal has been reached, the prize received, the word of welcome and commendation spoken. Let us look beyond these sombre trappings of the bier. Let our eye pierce the black cloud that hangs over our grave. The glory of the Celestial City shines down upon us as the gates open to give him an entrance. 'Tis the day of coronation that we celebrate, dear friends. Let us be Christians, then, and not pagans in these funeral rites. Let us rejoice as those who have a glorious hope and know that this seeming death is in reality the beginning of the life immortal.

" And now I will close. To you, his fellow-townsmen, I say: Remember that you live worthy of the honor bestowed upon you. To few towns of this size has it been given to send to the National Capitol two such men as the Honorable John Hill and the Honorable Joshua Salmon. See that you live worthy of your honor. To you, his associates at the bar and in the legislative halls, you have lost an honored colleague, and the presence of so many of you here to-day testifies to your appreciation of his high worth. Let his memory be cherished and his example followed.

" To you, his fellow-members in this church, I say: Remember his gentleness of speech, his kindliness of manner. Let us be like him in these Christian graces.

" To you, his dearest, his best beloved, the wife and children of his heart and home, fear not; be not of sad heart; your lives have been the sweeter because of his love and counsel. Cherish his memory, keep his name in the warmest place in your hearts and live in hope. For all

who live the worthy life, the life of which the blessed Saviour is the inspiration, an immortality of glory waits, 'for we know if the earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

Following the impressive address of the Reverend Mr. Richmond, the Reverend Mr. McKelvey offered suitable remarks; after which Professor and Mrs. Young sang the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The casket containing the remains of the deceased Congressman was then borne to the vestibule of the church, and the people were then given the opportunity to look for the last time upon the face of the departed one.

The floral offerings upon the occasion were numerous and beautiful, and were contributed as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crabb, floral piece; House of Representatives, large floral piece on pedestal of flowers; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Capstick, large wreath of white roses and carnations; Boonton Fire Wardens, a broken circle partly surrounding a lyre on a pedestal of flowers; the Honorable R. Wayne Parker, a large bouquet of long-stemmed roses and palms; Mrs. Martha Stout, a bouquet of white lilies and carnations; Mr. Daniel S. Voorhees, calla lilies and palm leaves; and the Morris County Bar Association, a pillow of flowers.

From one of the Boonton newspapers the following is quoted:

"The funeral cortege proceeded at a late hour to Greenwood Cemetery, Boonton, where, in the family plot, the mortal remains of the late Joshua S. Salmon were laid at rest; Arcana Lodge performing Masonic rites of burial and the pastor of the church committing the body to the grave. In a beautiful spot overlooking a fine expanse of country lie the remains of the honored citizen of Boonton, who on Tuesday, May sixth, was so quickly called to his reward."

"Better a death when work is done, than earth's most favored birth;
Better a child in God's great house, than king of all the earth."

Mr. Salmon left a widow, and children as follows: Nellie Augusta, wife of Fred A. Trowbridge; Irving Emmons, Norwood Gideon, Joshua Raymond, Marie Virginia and Ada Harriet.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

Early in the day of its occurrence the news of Congressman Salmon's decease reached the National Capital. For an account of the action of Congress in the matter the reader is referred to the following extracts from the *Congressional Record:*

May 6, 1902.

The Chaplain, Reverend Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, for life and all its rich and varied endowments, and we most fervently pray that we, as individuals, may use our life and the gifts which Thou hast bestowed upon us to the highest and noblest purposes, that righteousness, peace and love may prevail. With painstaking and industry, help us to "work while it is yet day; for the night cometh when no man can work." Surely the angel of death, the reaper, has been busy among us. A third desk draped with the emblems of mourning tells us of another visit, leaving our hearts desolate; and oh, Heavenly Father, we most humbly pray that Thy comfort may come to the bereaved wife and all the friends who were near and dear to him. Help us, our Heavenly Father, to be impressed with these lessons, that our lives may be pure and ready when the summons comes to pass over the river; and Thine shall be the praise, in the name of Christ the Lord. Amen.

Mr. Parker. Mr. Speaker, it is with more than sadness, it is with shock and awe, that I have to announce to the House the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, news of which has just reached us. He died at his home

in Boonton, N. J., this morning. At some future time request will be made of the House to appoint a day and time when we may pay a tribute to his character; to that modesty and purity, gentleness, kindness and truth which in his comparatively short service have made him as beloved by his fellows as he was respected for his absolute conscience, sturdiness, and earnestness of character. At present I beg to move the adoption of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk.

The Speaker. The gentleman from New Jersey submits the following resolutions for the present consideration of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Boonton, N. J., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent funds of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The Speaker. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Speaker. In pursuance of the resolutions just adopted, the Chair announces the following committee of the House: Mr. Gardner, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Howell, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Parker, Mr. McDermott, of New Jersey; Mr. Graff, of Illinois; Mr. Ball, of Texas;

Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri; Mr. Nevin, of Ohio, and Mr. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina.

Mr. Parker. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to my deceased colleague, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker. The gentleman from New Jersey moves, as a further mark of respect to our deceased friend and colleague, that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes P. M.) the House adjourned.

May 7, 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of New Jersey.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate to join the committee of the House of Representatives to make arrangements for and to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the President *pro tempore* had appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate Mr. Kean, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Heitfeld; Mr. Foster, of Louisiana, and Mr. Bacon.

January 12, 1903.

Mr. Flanagan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Speaker. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That when the House meets on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, it shall consider appropriate resolutions memorial of the public services and life of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey.

The Speaker. If there be no objection, the resolution will be considered now.

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Sunday, February 8, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. William J. Browning, Chief Clerk, called the House to order and read the following communication:

February 8, 1903.

I hereby designate as Speaker *pro tempore* for this day Honorable Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey.

D. B. HENDERSON, Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, whose spirit is everywhere present to uphold, strengthen, and guide Thy children in the discharge of the cares and responsibilities which must needs come to us in this earthly existence, we thank Thee for the holy Sabbath day, which takes us, if we will, out of the busy whirl and turmoil of life's activities, not only to quiet and rest, but to a contemplation of the larger relationships of life with Thee and our fellow-men. We thank Thee for whatever is great in men as financiers, as discoverers, as statesmen, as scholars, or teachers of truth and righteousness, but above all we thank Thee for that full rounded-out character in men which lifts them above self in poise and nobility of soul. We bless Thee for all whom Thou hast raised up to be leaders of men, especially for the men of America who have wrought and woven into the fibers of our nation their characters, which make it strong and great; and as we gather here to-day, help us to call to mind whatever was noble and pure and lofty in those whom we would honor by this sacred service, and let Thy loving arms be about those who are near and dear to them in the ties of kinship, to comfort and sustain them in that

blessed hope of the immortality of the soul, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE FOR THIS DAY.

The Speaker pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order under which the proceedings of this day will be governed.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, by unanimous consent,

Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of resolutions commemorative of the life, character, and services of the late General William J. Sewell, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Flanagan, by unanimous consent, it was

Resolved, That when the House meets on Sunday, the 8th day of February, 1903, it shall consider appropriate resolutions memorial of the public services and life of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey.

ADDRESS OF MR. FLANAGAN, OF NEW JERSEY

MR. SPEAKER: I desire to offer the following resolutions:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the special order heretofore adopted, the House proceed to pay tribute to the memory of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a faithful and distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial proceedings of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

MR. SPEAKER: Conforming to a venerable usage of this, a pious and proper custom, we devote a brief hour of to-day to the memory of one who, having played well his part, has passed from us. To me, as his successor, has fallen the duty and honor of outlining, for I may but briefly outline, the life history, the virtues, and public service of the late Honorable Joshua S. Salmon.

Mr. Salmon was born near Mount Olive, in Morris County, N. J., February 2, 1846, the son of Gideon and Jane Van Fleet Salmon. The family had been settled in Morris County for more than a century, William Salmon having removed there from Southold, on Long Island, early in the eighteenth century and having become pos-

sessed of large tracts in the vicinity of Schooley's Mountain.

The grandfather of William Salmon had sailed from England about 1640 with his two brothers. He founded Southold, Long Island. One of his brothers settled at Elizabeth, N. J., the other in Massachusetts.

The family was of Scotch origin, and an ancestor of the name is said to have been knighted by Robert Bruce for bravery on the field. During the progress of later wars the family had removed to Suffolk county, England.

Joshua Salmon received his formal education at the schools of Charlottesville, N. Y., and Schooley's Mountain, N. J. He found on attaining manhood that his whole bent was toward the law, and articled himself as a clerk in the office of Charles E. Schofield, of Jersey City. Here he served his apprenticeship and, when opportunity and fortune served, he rounded his education by matriculating at the Albany [New York] Law School, whence he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL. B. In March of the same year he was admitted to practice in New York as attorney and counselor, and in November as attorney in New Jersey. Later he became a counselor at the New Jersey bar, and in 1894 an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Immediately on his admission as an attorney at the New Jersey bar he began the serious practice of his profession in Boonton, Morris county, N. J., where he lived and had his principal office at the time of his death.

Mr. Salmon possessed all of the qualifications of a successful practitioner, and his success was only limited by the field in which fate placed him. He was a hard student, and commanded a very complete knowledge of legal principles and precedents.

He was most conscientious in the preparation of a case, with a nice care for detail that made him a formidable adversary on the day of trial. He had naturally a logical mind, and his arguments, flowing in natural sequence, were clear, incisive and convincing. His delivery was graceful, his voice resonant and pleasing.

Mr. Salmon was counsel in many very important cases, and in the well-known case of Miller *et al. vs.* Speer *et al.* obtained a construction by the Court of Errors and Appeals of the statute of descents which secured for his clients a large estate. In this case, tried in 1883, the opinion, I believe, of most eminent jurisprudents of the bar of New Jersey and of the lower courts had been opposed to his contentions, and on the trial of the cause he had arrayed against him the best talent of New Jersey.

In March, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Werts prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county. In that position he was very successful in securing the conviction of those he prosecuted. Two famous murder trials were those of the State against Bergeman and the State against Wilson. The former case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the verdict obtained by Mr. Salmon. The latter case was carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals; the verdict was sustained and Wilson paid the death penalty.

Mr. Salmon filled a very large place in the life of the city of Boonton. In every good work, in every enterprise that would add to the comfort, the welfare, or the advancement of his fellow-citizens he played an active part. He was a director of the Boonton National Bank from the time of its organization in 1890, the most influential member of the board of trustees of the library, and it was so of all other public enterprises.

He was active in matters political from the time of his admission to the bar. In 1876 he was elected to the city council and held office for six years. In 1877 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served on a number of important committees and obtained recognition on the floor. From 1880 to 1893 he was counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county, and was counsel to the town of Boonton and a number of townships of Morris county for most of the years from the time of his admission to the bar until death found him at his desk.

On the 6th of October, 1898, Mr. Salmon received the

Democratic nomination for Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, and at the polls in November was elected by a handsome majority. In 1900 he was re-elected and served with you during the first session of this Congress; served until the 6th day of May, 1902, when the hour struck, and he was called suddenly from his work and his honors.

On October 13, 1869, Mr. Salmon married Deborah Virginia Emmons. Six children blessed their union. In March, 1892, Mrs. Deborah Salmon departed this life, and in April, 1893, Mr. Salmon wedded Mrs. Emma Mains Richards, who survives him. Mr. Salmon was a member of the Masonic Order (Arcana Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons), and of the social organizations of his city and county. He was an active communicant of the Presbyterian Church and he held an honorable position in the social and religious life of Boonton.

Joshua Salmon won distinction in his profession, attained high honor in politics, and held an enviable social position, but it was his own character which will live most dearly in the memory of those who knew him. He possessed a gentle nature; he gave himself, his time and effort freely and gladly; he could not tire in Christian charity. May he sleep peacefully, secure in the faith he held.

Address of Mr. Stewart, of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker: Although my heart is full of sweet memories of the late Joshua S. Salmon, it was not until about fifteen minutes ago that I expected to take part in these memorial exercises, and my attempt will be a very imperfect but cordial tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

I became acquainted with Congressman Salmon shortly after his appearance on the floor of this House. His reputation as a lawyer of ability and industry in his State I was familiar with. I saw him last alive on the evening of the last day of his short Congressional career. I had a pair with him. He was full of exultation, happy, cheerful and hopeful, going home to try a case at the capital of his State, and expected to be back the following Tuesday. On that Tuesday he suddenly died. He was beloved by all who knew him; stately in physique, gentle, and kindly of heart, always on the alert to do some good, self-denying, absolutely just, and generous.

He was a man who invited your confidence; one you could lean upon and ask for guidance in any doubtful crisis. He was a very resourceful man, and a legislator of tact and wisdom. Although a party man, he was singularly without prejudice or bitterness, and rancor was not part of his nature. He was of inestimable help in his party's counsels. In private life he was plain, honest, wholesome and true. Modest, yet strong; retiring, yet insistent and persuading when his cause was just.

We are now so frequently reminded in this Chamber of the inexorable call of death that it has become to many of us a familar figure, and not so dark and forbidding as portrayed by the poet:

"Down in a murky cave recess,
Laved by oblivion's listless stream, and
Fenced by shelving rocks and
Intermingled boughs of yew and
Cypress shade from all obtrusion
Of the busy noontide beams,
The monarch sits in unsubstantial majesty."

Rather do we after middle life regard death as an unseen but friendly hand that leads us through the deep valley of the shadows of eternity to our everlasting abiding place. In my mind's eye I can now see the sweet face of Joshua Salmon in the sunny region of eternity. A strong, true character on earth, he must be in the enjoyment of the reward that await the just made perfect. Our ranks are thinning fast, and on this gloomy Sunday we are reminded of the sad words of our great American poet:

"All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask, with throbs of pain,
'Ah! when shall we all meet again?'
As in the days long since gone by,
The ancient timepiece makes reply—
'Forever—never!
Never—forever!'"

Let us all emulate the virtues of our departed friend and ever remember his daily life of simplicity and gracious deeds. Joshua S. Salmon is not dead. He still lives essentially in the lives of those who knew and loved him. His dignity of character, sweetness of temper, Christian fortitude, and healthful and entertaining converse can not but be an abiding influence upon us for all time.

ADDRESS OF MR. FOSTER, OF VERMONT.

MR. SPEAKER: First impressions are usually the most lasting. We remember first occasions. The man who has rounded out a busy life and has reached the leisure of old age frequently recalls with vividness the facts and incidents of his early life when the picture of his later years and his greater achievement grow dim. So it is with the new member. The men with whom he first comes in contact make a lasting impression upon him.

One of the first members whom I met and with whom I became acquainted upon entering this body on the 1st of December a year ago was the late member from New Jersey. I sat beside him on the Committee on Claims. I learned to respect him, to esteem him. His uniform courtesy, his readiness to give his assistance whenever occasion offered without waiting for it to be asked, his kindliness even when disagreeing with the other members of the committee, endeared him to us all.

While he was a devoted member of the party to which I do not belong, I found him eminently fair on all occasions, eminently fair in his views upon all cases that were before that committee. He was not only fair but industrious, earnest, and faithful in the discharge of his duty, watchful of the interests of the Treasury of this great country of ours, and anxious to see that those who came before us had justice done them. He was honest and painstaking in all his work with us. He showed the result of his careful training and long experience in his chosen profession. The facts and the law in all the varied cases which we were called upon to examine were carefully investigated by him.

He exhibited a judicial fairness and earnest desire to get at the truth, wherever it might strike. He was quiet,

unassuming and unostentatious; yet earnest, independent, and tenacious of his judgment. He had the true spirit of the student, of the patient seeker after truth. He was a good listener, a logical reasoner, and a good debater.

And what was true of him in that committee was equally true of him on the floor of this House. It is not necessarily the noisiest man who is the most useful member of this body. This proposition is true everywhere:

The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb.

It is probably true that to the great majority of the public they are the members of greatest service whose voices are most frequently heard, whose names are oftenenest seen in print—the men who by their position as chairmen of the various committees naturally have charge on the floor of the House of the legislation that comes before us. But we who are familiar with the legislation that is enacted here, we who know how the work of this great legislative body is accomplished, fully appreciate the truth that the most useful member not infrequently is the man whose voice is seldom heard. He is the faithful builder, the man who exercises judgment in the forming and perfecting of measures in the committee; he is the man who by his investigation, by his research, his general intelligence and training, is able to shape the proposed legislation before it comes to the House for final legislation.

It may be truthfully said of this late member from New Jersey that he was one of the useful members of this House, a man belonging to that great host whose names are not less honorable because less honored by us here and by the world at large. His career was cut short without giving him an opportunity to gain that prominence in the House which his ability, his integrity, and his lovable nature were sure to win for him. In his death his family lost good a husband and father, this great Republic of ours a representative American, his State a high-minded, patriotic citizen, his district a conscientious and devoted Representative, and his party a resolute and steadfast supporter.

ADDRESS OF MR. GRAFF, OF ILLINOIS.

MR. SPEAKER: I rise for the purpose of paying modest but sincere tribute to the memory of Joshua S. Salmon, of New Jersey. The circumstances of his death and the sudden demise of Mr. Otey, of Virginia, two days before —both having been colleagues upon the Committee on Claims, of which I was chairman—left a deep impression upon the minds and hearts of every member of that committee, and, indeed, caused a shock to all the members of the House. The twenty-fourth meeting of our committee was held on May 5, for the purpose of passing resolutions of condolence with the family and friends of Major Otey upon his demise. Mr. Salmon was appointed by the House as one of the Congressional escort to accompany the other members of the House appointed to attend the funeral of his colleague, Major Otey, upon the committee. Again, two days afterward, on May 7, 1902, in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, the committee met again, and I have the record of the committee now before me, and I read as follows:

"Mr. Graff called attention to the fact of the death of two members of the Committee on Claims in as many days, and said we all voiced the sentiment that Mr. Salmon was an amiable, conscientious man, careful in his conclusions, liberal to those who differed with him, and at all times a valuable member of the committee. He enjoyed the universal respect of all the members of the House.

"Mr. Miller, of Kansas, presented resolutions, as follows, which were unanimously adopted:

"'The Committee on Claims have heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, of

New Jersey, who was a valuable and efficient member of this committee; therefore, be it

"'*Resolved by the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives*, That in the death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, Representative from the State of New Jersey, the Committee on Claims have met with a great loss in being called upon to part with the services of Mr. Salmon. As a member of the committee he was at all times faithful and earnest in the investigation of all matters presented, and we sincerely testify to his marked ability, his kind and genial manner. As members of the committee individually we all feel that we have lost in him a friend, and one who at all times was mindful of the wishes of others, and in this way he commanded the respect and confience of all his associates.

"'*Be it also resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the committee do now adjourn, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this committee and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

While it is true, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Salmon was not without honor received at the hands of the people among whom he lived and among whom he died, yet it remains that we are not here this afternoon to speak of a man whose fame resounded through the world. And for that reason, for the particular reason that Mr. Salmon was a fair type of the general level of American life, American character, American religious, moral, social and political conditions, we are appropriately devoting this hour to his memory.

There was something else besides humor in the quaint remark of Abraham Lincoln, that "God loves the plain people best because He made the most of them." He was proud to constantly enroll himself as one of them. Joshua S. Salmon did not rise so high above the general level of the community in which he lived that he was not a part of them. He was a true example of American life, an index of the general level; and this Government is not created for the purpose of giving a few opportunities to those who

have been especially endowed by God with gifts for obtaining great victories in commerce, in science, in art, and in politics, but the great purpose of the Republic is the uplifting of the general mass of the citizenship.

The experiences through which Joshua S. Salmon passed were the experiences of the millions of the people of this country to-day. A farm boy, not having passed through the bitterest of poverty, yet labor and trial and deprivation were not strangers to his career. He had been born in the same county where his life had been developed and where his disappointments had been borne and where his victories had been won, and where finally the community in which he had lived and of which he was a part met to perform the last sad rites of his burial.

I rejoice, Mr. Speaker, that there are many men in the United States of the same moral temperament and type, of the same intellectual level, who have accomplished the same achievments, who have lived to realize the same aspirations as had Joshua S. Salmon. He loved nature. He said one day in the committee room that he and his wife had been accustomed all through their lives to make long journeys in his own county and the surrounding counties. He loved the hills and valleys of New Jersey. He was one of those men who loved nature; who can see the existence and promise of God in the opening of the flower; who can see that there is a divine purpose and plan running through human experience in the logical creation of the plant life of the world. No man who loves the flowers, who loves the trees, who loves the earth and sky, can help but love the greatest product of God Almighty—his own children.

I understand that Joshua S. Salmon with the eyes of faith saw another world, but we may differ about the immortality of the soul. The only two evidences that we may have of it here are the evidences which faith finds in revealed religion, or, without the aid of the Divine Book, we may be able to gropingly and blindly reason it out by analogy; because, forsooth, it is the longing of every soul,

and because the Father has provided water to slake the thirst, and food to satisfy the appetite, and perfume and beauty and music and all of the things of nature to satisfy the longings of every physical sense, that therefore an after life and immortality must indeed be a fact.

However we may differ about the immortality of the soul, we may be certain of another immortality, and that is the immortality of the influence of a life which has been lived. That influence, while it may grow imperceptible in a few years, is still moving on. The great lesson of this hour is that the influence of his clean and pure life is immortal, and goes on in the current of life a force as indestructible as the everlasting hills.

Joshua S. Salmon, living on the same level with his neighbors around about him, interchanged with them the mutual influences of the lives of each other, and, Mr. Speaker, while I had but two characteristic opportunities of viewing his life and of forming conclusions thereon, they were very useful. First, I had an opportunity to see what manner of man he was from his demeanor in the performance of his duty in the some twenty-three or twenty-four meetings of the committee had during the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Second, I had an opportunity to breathe in the spirit which prevailed in the little town of Boonton when the members of the House went there to pay their respects to the departed.

All business had ceased; every man had given up his occupation; the town was silent, but throbbing with the respect the entire community felt for this modest, silent, Christian, patriotic man who so loved his home; and while no doubt he took pride in the various honors conferred upon him, the position of prosecutor of the Common Pleas Court in Morris county, the position of a Member of the Assembly of the State of New Jersey, and finally the crowning position of honor as a member of the House, yet I believe that after all the greatest interest in his life was the interest he took in the community in which he lived. He moved in but one direction. He did not seek oppor-

tunity to get into the Record that he might frequently see his name appear. He made no play for public favor, he scrambled not for public notice, but always moved in the same direction, and that was in the direction of what he conceived to be his duty.

So, then, from that standpoint and analysis of the life of Joshua S. Salmon, I say that we are justified in spending this brief hour in tribute to the memory of a man who stood as a fair type of the general level of American citizenship. He was a silent man. The silent forces of nature are the most powerful. Sound is not force. One of the greatest forces of nature is that silent one which draws the water from the ocean, the rivers, the ponds, and the creeks of the world, and takes them to the heights from which the generous clouds distribute them to the waste places of the earth; and so this silent man could not do otherwise than by his life exert a powerful and uplifting influence for good in the community where he lived and patiently worked and died.

This man, who lived the satisfying life of content, is an example of the golden mean which is commended by Horace in the following lines:

"He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between,
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
Embittering all his state.

"The tallest pines feel most the power
Of wintry blasts; the loftiest tower
Comes heaviest to the ground;
The bolts that spare the mountain's side
His cloud-capt eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round."

But the pagan poet, Horace, does not fulfill my purpose of illustration or give full expression to this man's life; and his translator, the Christian poet, Cowper, carries the thought to higher heights, which the life of Mr. Salmon typified:

"And is this all? Can Reason do no more
Than bid me shun the deep and dread the shore?
Sweet moralist! afloat on life's rough sea,
The Christian has an art unknown to thee;
He holds no parley with unmanly fears;
Where duty bids he confidently steers,
Faces a thousand dangers at her call,
And, trusting in his God, surmounts them all."

And, as I believe, this man, not the slave of ambition, contented in his career, fearlessly followed the commands of duty and his God.

ADDRESS OF MR. WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

MR. SPEAKER: What are all our little ambitions, our brief antics on the stage of life? It is no wonder that genius even, brought face to face with the vacant, cold clay tenement of a departed friend, realizing its own insignificance, exclaimed:

"Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fleet-flitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave."

Mr. Speaker, few members of the Fifty-seventh Congress are apt to forget its horrible roll of death. Still fewer will forget the impressive coincidences in the deaths and funeral obsequies of Cummings, of New York; Otey, of Virginia, and Salmon, of New Jersey—how the one died, how the second was appointed to accompany his remains home, and how he died before the funeral cortege was under way, and how the third was appointed as one of the committee to represent this House in paying its last sad debt of memorial observance at the grave of the second, and how the icy hand of that grim master of us all —Death—was laid on his shoulder, summoning him hence before that duty could be performed. On May 2 Amos J. Cummings, on May 4 Peter J. Otey, and on May 6 Joshua S. Salmon passed away.

We have had much to remind us of those lines which Oliver Cromwell said "always chilled his bones":

"The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate,
Death lays his icy hands on kings;

Scepter and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade."

My service with Mr. Salmon taught me that he was self-made without the self-made man's pride; successful without haughtiness; self-reliant, but tolerant; knowing much, but willing and seeking to learn more. These are rare traits among men.

He was genial and kindly—in a word, followed Solomon's advice and "showed himself friendly"—as a consequence, "having friends." Hence, in a Republican county he could and did achieve Democratic victories. He was lovable personally, and in aiding him to compass his ends men forgot their politics and his.

Perhaps he knew more people by name and face than any other man in New Jersey. Certainly more people in Morris county, and probably a greater number in New Jersey called him by his given name than paid that tribute of personal affection to any other son of the Commonwealth.

He never forgot that the brightest intellect is, after all, but a poor halting substitute for work. He was therefore "diligent in business," and as a member of this House faithful in attendance and industrious—in his office in the discharge of committee duties and duties on the floor. When an old man dies, one "whose race is run," we easily reconcile ourselves to death.

If it be one who has "fought a good fight and kept the faith," we can even rejoice with him as he leaves the field of battle, which has been a field of victory achieved and a duty finished.

When a child dies we console ourselves with the reflection that pain, sorrow, suffering, labor have been spared it. Perhaps the saddest death is that of him in middle life, falling shattered like a statue whose outlines have nearly all appeared, but is still unfinished. Then it is that one cannot help thinking or saying:

"So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be,
How know I what had need of thee,
For thou wert strong as thou wert true."

Truly, Joshua S. Salmon was strong and he was true.

In the prime of life, on the high tide of noble endeavor, at the beginning only of his usefulness in this body, death worked, in his taking off, disappointment to our well-founded expectations and shock to our loving hopes.

Nature hath not thought nor pity for man. She is the Relentless Fate of the Greeks. But there is an Intelligence above nature, and in a kinder sense, and a more truly catholic spirit than the Dominican pronounced the sentence, "God will know his own."

"His peace passeth all understanding."

ADDRESS OF MR. WARNER, OF ILLINOIS.

MR. SPEAKER: The members of this House, Representatives and Delegates, come from all parts of the United States, from Hawaii to Maine, from Porto Rico to Oregon.

They are the chosen champions of their parties—Republican, Democratic, and Populistic—and of the local interests of the districts they represent.

Each is ambitious and anxious to gain and retain the approbation of the people he represents, and each works hard, ably and loyally for the benefit of his district and for his own political advancement.

Under such circumstances it would be but natural to presume there would be but little kind feeling or genuine friendship among them, but such a presumption would be erroneous and do injustice to the members of this honorable body.

I doubt whether among an equal number of men, thrown together anywhere in the wide world, there can be found as kindly feeling, as sweet sympathy, and as genuine friendship as exists, regardless of political affiliations, among the members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

They may—and do—in the House, in caucus, and in committee, fight fiercely for party advantage and party success, but when the vote is taken and the question is settled they are are gentlemen and friends in the purest sense of the word.

During my service in this House I have never known of any instance where any member has manifested an unwillingness to personally favor or befriend a brother member, regardless of his politics, and no member has met

with death or misfortune without causing the sorrow or receiving the sympathy of all his brother members.

I regret, and share in the sorrow of his family and friends, the death of any member, but in the death of Joshua S. Salmon I further feel I sustain a personal loss—the loss of an able adviser, a genial, kindly companion, and a valued friend.

I first met him when he came here as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and I began to know him and appreciate him when we were associated as members of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

That committee, while he was one of its members, had referred to it, carefully considered, reported to the House, and had passed a bill covering 630 printed pages, making further provisions for a civil government of Alaska, known as the "Civil Code of the District of Alaska."

The committee was engaged a number of days in considering the bill section by section, line by line, and almost word by word, and, necessarily, its members were closely associated in their work and became closely associated with each other.

Mr. Salmon was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, but it required only a short time of service with him on that committee for all his associates to appreciate his ability as a lawyer, his statesmanship, his patriotism, his honesty, his solid worth as a member and a man, and he grew on us from the first day of our acquaintance until his death. We soon came to know that when he proposed to make a suggestion it would be sound and advisable, and I do not remember one made by him that was not adopted.

He was not only a good lawyer but an able legislator. He was careful, conservative, and fearless, and in my judgment, was guided solely by his sense of right and justice.

In addition to my association with him in committee and on this floor we lived during his service here at the same hotel and we spent many quiet, pleasant evenings together in social intercourse, and such intercourse only in-

creased my respect for and my admiration of him, and I cannot command language to adequately do justice to his character.

He was as gentle as a child and as firm as granite. He was refined, tender, and sympathetic, and seemed to wish all mankind well. I never heard him use a word that could not with propriety be used in any company.

He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come to this country about the year 1640, aud it was easy to detect in him many traits of his sturdy Scotch ancestry.

He was a self-made man. All that he was, the position that he achieved, was due to his own exertions and honest worth. He acquired a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of his own State of New Jersey and of the United States of America. He practiced his profession to the credit of himself and the benefit of his clients and won the confidence, respect, and love of all who knew him. He served his people in the Legislature of his State and in this House of Representatives, and always to their entire satisfaction, and while serving them here he laid down his burdens and went to receive the reward that always awaits such an honorable and well-spent life.

While I knew him only a few years, I shall remember him and think of him and feel his influence as long as I live, and I humbly submit this brief tributc to his memory and worth.

Address of Mr. Ransdell, of Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker: While I was in New York City attending the funeral of Hon. Amos Cummings an evening paper announced the sudden and untimely death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, of New Jersey. A strange coincidence attended the demise of these two men and that of Hon. Peter Otey, of Virginia. After the death of Cummings, on May 2, 1902, Otey was wired, asking him to act as one of the Congressional escort, and an answer came on the 4th saying he was dead. Then Salmon was notified by wire to act as escort for Otey's remains, and on the 6th word came that he, too, had joined the silent majority and passed into the shade of the great valley of the grave. All three were stanch Democrats; all from the 13 original States which gave being to our immortal Union; all of great prominence in State and national councils; all men of strong individuality and great popularity, and their deaths in such quick succession—Cummings on the 2d, Otey on the 4th, and Salmon on the 6th—cast a deep gloom among their colleagues of the House and Senate and in all the public life of the Capitol.

I do not think such an occurrence ever happened before in the history of our country. Otey, pallbearer of Cummings, dies before the latter is buried, and Salmon, pallbearer to Otey, joins his colleague in the great congress of the other world ere his remains are laid in their last earthly home. All belonged to the minority which could so ill-afford to lose any of its members, and especially such shining lights. I felt consoled as a party man, with the thought that the "Lord loveth whom he chasteneth," and the Democratic party was then receiving such severe punishment it must surely be in favor above.

What shall I say about the life and character of Mr. Salmon? To those who knew him better I must leave the task of writing his biography and shall give only a few impressions formed during the two years of our pleasant friendship. We were thrown together frequently at our hotel, and our wives were excellent friends, hence I had a good opportunity to know him. His last day in the House the Saturday preceding his death on the following Tuesday, we were together all day, lunched together, and walked up from the Capitol to our hotel.

I remember well how much he talked about his wife, whom he loved devotedly. She was unwell at the time, and he was very solicitous about her. My wife had been similarly affected, and on describing how successful her doctor had been he insisted upon my writing him at once about Mrs. Salmon. I did so while he was sitting by me, as he was a man of action and did not believe in delay. Little did I dream then that the strong, hearty man, so full of vigor, bright thoughts, and love for wife and children, would in a few short hours be called to another world. I do not think he had any premonition of his fate, and yet a small occurrence would indicate it. He was to go to Boontoon that evening for a stay of several days, Mrs. Salmon being then at home, and though he had never before called to say farewell when leaving Washington, on that occasion he stopped at my room to tell Mrs. Ransdell and myself good-by. We thought nothing of it at the time, but coupled with the great shock of his death two days later, the act seemed providential.

I feel it a privilege to have been with him that last day in our country's Capitol, and recalling now his conversation, I take pleasure in recording that his sentiments expressed that day were those of a Christian gentleman, a scholarly lawyer, a wise, conservative legislator, and, best of all, a fond father and loving husband. We had many such talks and all of them left on my mind a pleasant, healthful impression. And yet I do not mean to say he was a brilliant talker. In fact, at times he was prosy and

prolix. In describing events in his life or telling anecdotes, of which he was very fond, he sometimes went into minute details, leaving nothing to the imagination, and bringing in many side issues which had only a vague connection with his subject. More than once have I heard Mrs. Salmon say: "Hurry up, Josh. Bring that story to a close." But when it did close there was something clean, wholesome, and witty in it which invariably brought a hearty laugh from his hearers. Like all good raconteurs, he enjoyed his own stories, and his laugh was infectious as that of Private John Allen.

In discussing legal questions Mr. Salmon was unusually clear and concise. No side issues were brought in them. Fresh and resonant as the tones of a bell came the ideas from bright mind and fluent tongue. His opinion on legal subjects was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues. I heard the chairman of his committee say of him that when they were reading aloud the dry provisions of the Alaskan code, every now and then Mr. Salmon would say: "Hold on, Mr. Chairman, let us read that over again," and the committee always cheerfully retraced their steps, for they knew he had a good suggestion to offer.

Mr. Salmon, while not in any sense a purist or a Puritan, was one of the most honest and exemplary men I have ever known. His happiness consisted in doing his whole duty to his constituents and his country; in cheering and brightening by his own sunny nature the lives of all with whom he came in contact, from the humblest servitor in the Capitol to the proudest official; in delightful conversation and exchange of views with congenial friends, and in the sweet intercourse of an ideal home circle of six loving, happy children, and the best of earthly blessings—a good wife. My heart bled and still bleeds for that home, but I believe the Heavenly Father, who doeth all things best, has wife and children in his keeping, and I also believe that the father and husband, though hidden to mortal eyes, still

watches over his loved ones and aids them in their earthly journey.

Good-by, my friend! While here I loved thee well and hope to meet thee some day in the valley beyond the river, where we can rest under the shade of pleasant trees and live again our happy days. Thy memory and the influence of thy pure, sweet life shall never pass from me, but I shall garner them in my holy of holies among the most precious treasures of my life.

"The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head so late hath been;
The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made his own but yester e'en;
The mother may forget the babe
That smiles so sweetly on her knee;
But forget thee will I ne'er, Glencairn,
And all that thou hast done for me."

Address of Mr. Nevin, of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker: I arise to-day to lay a single flower upon the grave of my deceased friend, Joshua S. Salmon. It had never been my fortune to meet Mr. Salmon until after the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress. We had been placed by Speaker Henderson upon the same committee, the Committee on Claims, and there I first met him and first learned to appreciate and to love him.

The Committee on Claims occupies in some respects a unique and peculiar position, in that the members of that committee, upon all matters that come before it, are judges and jurors. They pass not only upon the facts, but upon the law, and, to some extent, lacking the law, they sit as chancellors in equity to determine what claims, in fairness, and in good conscience, should be allowed by the Government.

The chairman of that committee had assigned Mr. Salmon, Mr. Foster, of Vermont, and myself upon the same sub-committee, and thus we three became more intimately acquainted with each other than we did even with the other members of the committee. But not alone in sub-committee were matters presented that tested the knowledge, the good judgment, and the fairness of Mr. Salmon. Each sub-committee reports to the whole committee, and each then expresses to the other his opinion of the matters brought before us, and I can say truthfully that whether in sub-committee or when we met as a whole, Mr. Salmon brought to the consideration of the matters before us a thorough knowledge of the law, a complete comprehension of the facts, and an earnest desire to know the right and then to do it. I soon learned to respect him

as a lawyer, as one who was thoroughly versed in the principles of the law; but beyond the mere letter of the law I found that there was grounded in him the principle of equity and of right, and that where a claim came before our committee, and especially where it was one resulting from a personal injury and he believed that the person injured had an equitable and just claim upon the Government, he unhesitatingly so expressed himself. And yet he was sincerely honest and conscientious, and more than once, yea, many times, when matters came before our sub-committee or in our committee as the whole in which he believed the Government was not responsible and should not respond in damages to the claims that were presented, he openly and unhesitatingly said so, and no mere sympathy for the injured or feeling for the distressed ever induced him to recommend the payment of a dollar or a penny that he did not believe was right.

The more I knew him and the better I became acquainted with him the more I esteemed and regarded him, and although but a few short months had passed from the time I had made his acquaintance until he ceased to be one of our number, yet such was the estimation in which I held him that I would have unhesitatingly left to his judgment, to his fairness, and to his determination any matter of the highest importance I might have had of my own.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that I could say more than that if I occupied the rest of the day. It is strange that one so young as he, and in the full bloom, apparently, of health, for I had never heard an intimation from him that he was ailing in the slightest, should be taken from our midst. It is but a reminder of the old thought of the Persian poet, who lived many centuries ago, who, in speaking of life, said:

> " 'T is but a tent, where takes his one day's rest,
> A Sultan to the realm of Death addrest;
> The Sultan rises, and the dark Ferash
> Strikes, and prepares it for another guest."

Of Mr. Salmon's religious ideas or belief I know absolutely nothing, but I did know enough of Mr. Salmon to say that he had lived such a life, had been so true to his convictions of what he believed to be just and right, that to him in the future could only come the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Address of Mr. Ball, of Texas.

Mr. Speaker: It is fitting that upon the death of a brother member of this House his colleagues should gather to pay tribute to his memory and review his life, character and services. It is appropriate also that the House has recently adopted the custom of meeting upon the holy Sabbath day for these occasions.

It is a sad fact, Mr. Speaker, that the grim reaper has invaded the ranks of the Fifty-seventh Congress with all too frequent tread and gathered into his embrace a larger percentage of the membership, perhaps, than that of any previous Congress. Within the two years nearly twenty members have answered the summons from the Maker of us all. Only two Sundays ago we pronounced eulogies upon the life and character of my colleagues from Texas, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. DeGraffenreid, and that of Mr. Russell, late a member of the House from the New England State of Connecticut. Since then two other members of this House, Mr. Rumple, of Iowa, and Mr. Moody, of North Carolina, have gone to their last reward.

Reference has already been made during these services to the fact that when the message from on high came for Joshua S. Salmon three members of the Fifty-seventh Congress then awaited sepulture at the same time—Mr. Cummings, of New York; Major Otey, of Virginia, and the friend whose earthly life we have met to-day to commemorate.

These occasions would be wasted, Mr. Speaker, if we did not stop a moment, in addition to paying tribute to the memory of our brother members, and find a lesson to be learned by the living—of the philosophy and the uncer-

tainty of life, and of the certainty that death must come to us all.

It has been said by one of our speakers to-day that we are prepared for the death of the old; we can be in a measure prepared for the death of the very young, who are thereby spared the sorrows and vicissitudes of after life, but it is hard for us to reconcile ourselves to the death of those who are taken away in the flower of their usefulness. The life of such a one is pictured as a broken shaft; but, Mr. Speaker, when we have but a few years at best, and when, as individuals, we are only mere atoms in the sphere of human activity, is it for us to say when the proper time has come to die? Is it not a truth to be gleaned from all the addresses on this occasion that our brother left practically all that mortal man can hope to leave to posterity and his family—a life well rounded in its usefulness, beautiful in its simplicity and devotion to duty; a life that has left no stain upon his memory and that is a benediction and a consolation to his friends and his family.

Our dead friend was of Scotch ancestry, although for nearly three hundred years New England claimed the worthy stock of which he came as her own. It has been said by his successor, Mr. Flanagan, that one of the ancestors of our departed friend was knighted by Robert Bruce. Mr. Speaker, "We have no blue blood here, save the royal, ruddy drops which course from honest hearts to quicken healthy brains;" but we have a knighthood that is the birthright of every citizen of the United States, conferred upon everyone by the beneficence of the free Government under which we live, the knighthood of equal rights and opportunities, and then we have a knighthood which each individual can confer upon himself; and Joshua S. Salmon conferred knighthood upon himself, because he always carried with him, wherever he went, in all the walks of life, upon his breast "the white flower of a blameless life."

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to know Mr. Salmon

well, not only as a member of this House, but personally and socially. We were associated together upon the committee whose chairman [Mr. Warner] has paid him such a high tribute and such well-deserved encomium this afternoon. We lived together at the same hotel. I also bear witness to the fact that he was not only a valuable, faithful, efficient member of this House, an untiring and patient worker upon committees, but a man of high character and a Christian gentleman. Some one has said of another of New England's sons (I do not quote with exactness, but express the sentiment) that "In his composition the coarser clay of which men are made was tempered by the finer sort from which woman is fashioned, and thereby became a yet more manly man." This can truly be said of our dead friend, for without thought of effeminacy, we can say he was a lovable man.

It was my sad privilege, along with the chairman of the Committee on Claims [Mr. Graff] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Lloyd], who have added their tributes today, and others of the Congressional committee, to attend his funeral in the city of Boonton, and like them I am prepared to say that seldom does it come to any man to have showered upon him in death the tributes of respect and esteem that were everywhere evident upon that occasion. As has been said, every business had been stopped, every house was closed, and the entire population of the city, old and young, rich and poor, attended the funeral services. From out the windows of nearly every establishment we caught glimpses of his portrait encircled with mourning emblems, to testify to the universal respect and esteem in which he was held. His had been a busy life, made up of good deeds, kind words and actions in the performance of his daily duty, and he had won the confidence and affection of all who knew him, regardless of political affiliations or conditions.

As proof of the fact to which my friend from Illinois [Mr. Graff] has so eloquently referred, that he was a man of the plain people, who kept in close touch with that citi-

zenship which goes to make up the glory of this Republic, I hold in my hand a tribute that was paid him by those of lowly walk in life. The Slavonic Band, of Boonton, in a letter addressed to his devoted wife, said:

"To our deep sorrow we have learned of your almost unparalleled loss of one who was a friend to us, strangers in this great land; one who was a friend to us poor working people, and always had a friendly word for us. How much was he so his beloved family! Believe us that we feel the loss with you, and as Christians think that this earthly trial is only a dream to which an awakening must follow, to meet again and never to part. We, as foster children of this country, knowing that the esteemed deceased was our fatherly friend, would like to have the honor to be allowed to render our services at his funeral if the arrangements would permit the same."

That was a tribute which speaks louder than any eulogy we can utter here to-day.

Others more familiar than I with his earthly career have spoken of the many positions of trust and honor filled by Mr. Salmon before his election to Congress. My acquaintance with him began only after that date. I do know that while here he came up to the full measure of a faithful public servant, and that when he was cut down, when only 56 years of age, in the full tide of his usefulness, we all felt that we had suffered an almost irreparable loss. The summons to him, "Come up higher," came so unexpectedly that it was hard for us to realize our loss. It came to him suddenly for he had awakened at 7 o'clock in the morning, expressing his intention to go out and attend to some business, and in one half-hour thereafter he was no more. Death had come suddenly, but it did not meet him unprepared, for all his life had been a preparation, so living here as to deserve a higher and better life. A score of years is as nothing in the sum of eternity. The great question is, when called to die, "Are you ready" to meet that Creator "from out whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand"?

Our brother was ready; as others have borne witness, he was a devoted Christian. We heard his pastor, who knew him best in life, and who can speak better than I of his Christian experience and conduct, deliver an eloquent address over the bier of our departed friend in the church of which he was an honored member in life. I take these lines from his sermon upon that occasion:

"In every line of activity which made for goodness and for help he was strongly and sincerely interested and engaged. And all because he believed that life was an opportunity given him by God which he must not fail to improve to the utmost. And this leads me to the lower depths of his nature. Believing that life was an opportunity, he knew that to make it effective there must be a belief in God, and early in his career he took opportunity to confess publicly and plainly by uniting with this church his faith in and dependence upon God. His faith in God and in Jesus Christ as God manifest in human form was the basis of his life of purpose, of his life of goodness, of his constant sense of his responsibility to God. He was a Christian man first of all, and this was the secret of his successful life."

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I can only add my profound conviction that our brother is now safely anchored "beyond the dark sea" awaiting the coming of his loved ones. Wife and children can find abiding consolation and hope in the assurance that it can be said of him that while here "he loved his fellow-man" and served his Master, and that the blessing and promise which fell from the lips of Him whom he served, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," is the everlasting reward that comes to men like Joshua S. Salmon.

ADDRESS OF MR. LLOYD, OF MISSOURI.

MR. SPEAKER: A swift messenger bore the summons to quit this earthly existence to Joshua S. Salmon. The quick response separated him from every human tie and left the bitterest cup of grief for the family so suddenly bereft. As the sad news was carried to his friends there came this expression to the sorrowful message: "It can not be." His strong physique and apparent healthfulness was an earnest to everyone of many years of life and vigor. How strange the work of death! It respects no age or condition. Those in the flower of youth, the power of manhood, or the decline of age yield alike to its determined sway. The unexpected call of Mr. Salmon to the Beyond in the midst of his usefulness and in the prime of his manhood is another forceful example of the uncertainty of life and the illustration of the fact that no one knows the time when the spark of existence may go out.

Mr. Salmon was a man of tranquil temper, considerate and thoughtful about everything with which he was connected. He was free from ostentation. He was plain, frank, and genial. It was my good fortune to be associated with him in committee work in this House. In this labor he showed himself to be painstaking and faithful to duty. The members of the committee will remember his superior advice, his analytical judgment, and practical suggestions. He was rather slow to assert himself—his perception was not so quick as some—but his comprehension of the subject exhibited his potential ability. He was observant of little things. After all, the sum of useful endeavor is measued by the aggregation of little things. By this standard he would measure far above the medio-

ere. He would stand amongst those whose lives are crowned with success and who have benefited the world by their contact with it.

The scene in Boonton, N. J., the home of Mr. Salmon, when the funeral escort appointed by Congress wended its way from the station to the comfortable and unpretentious residence where his body lay will not soon be forgotten. It was observed that the activities of business had ceased. Many stores were draped in mourning, the streets were lined with the sorrowing throng, who were concerned to pay the last tribute of respect to their honored townsman and personal friend. I remember as we waited near the doorway an old man with tears on his face and the marks of toil upon his person said to his associate standing by, "John, we have lost our best friend." In another group waiting near the church for the family to pass in I heard this expression: "Josh. was the poor man's friend. He never forgot us."

When the congregation was seated in the church where the religious service was held I observed a uniformed body had prominent place. To my surprise it was the volunteer fire company of which he had been an active member; there not to contend against the flames and overcome them, but to lay the flower upon the bier and water it with the tears of their sorrow that their brother could no more respond to the alarm of fire and relieve the distress incident thereto. When the pastor made reference to the deceased, and spoke of his honor, integrity, and upright life, and commended his Christian character, it was plainly observant that Mr. Salmon held a warm place in the affections of those who knew him best, and was respected by all. He had touched humanity at many points. The banker and the day laborer, the professional man and the merchant were alike the recipients of his favor and the beneficiaries of his life.

Mr. Salmon's chief virtue was in his moral influence and Christian manhood. His life each day was an exhibi-

tion of the truthfulness of his profession. No one doubted him. He was a forceful exemplar of right living. His words and acts brought no reflection on Christianity. Think as we may about religion, discard the Bible if it is thought best and class it with profane history, belittle the work of the church and discourage individual devotion to the tenets of Christianity, but when the coffin shall hold the body, the funeral dirge shall be sung, and mother earth receive back its own, the greatest consolation that can come to the survivors is the hope of the resurrection and eternal union of loved ones where separation never takes place and tears are never known.

A faithful wife and loving children survive Mr. Salmon. What a beautiful monument he has left them. A structure of his own hand. The heritage of a pure and upright life. The marble shaft erected over the grave by family and friends may crumble to earth and be forgotten, but the influence of his good deeds will continue like the waves of the mighty ocean, rolling on until they break upon the farther shore. His influence will tend to strengthen and encourage long after the body has turned to dust and the marks of recognition shall be effaced.

Our friend has gone, and his untimely taking reminds me of these words:

"Death takes us unawares
And stays our hurrying feet,
The great design unfinished lies,
Our lives are incomplete."

ADDRESS OF MR. SULZER, OF NEW YORK.

MR. SPEAKER: Joshua S. Salmon, a member of this House, died most unexpectedly on the 6th of last May, in the prime of life, in the noontime of his usefulness, in the zenith of his labors, in the fruition of his fame, in the midst of his busy career, loved and respected and honored by all who knew him.

In his sad and sudden death our country lost one of its noblest and foremost citizens; the House of Representatives one of its ablest and most efficient members; the Commonwealth of New Jersey, his native State, one of her purest and most patriotic sons, the sorrowing and grief-stricken and inconsolable family a tender and a loving husband and a kind and an affectionate father; and humanity all the world over a true, a sincere, and a sympathetic brother, who loved his fellow-man, lived to do good in every walk of life, and in all seasons struggled to make mankind better and grander and happier.

It was my good fortune to know well this kindly, genial, considerate, sunshiny, generous man. He was my friend for years, and I shall miss him more and more as the years come and go. In the affections of those who truly knew him his loss is irreparable, and has left a void that never can be filled.

It is fitting that we who knew him best should on this Sabbath day pay tribute to the memory of this true and brave and gentle man, who saw the right, and with a heart for any fate always dared to do his duty. He is with us no more, but in the recollection of his many gracious acts and kindly deeds and admirable traits of character, that will always live and be his greatest monument, he has

left to us all an example of true manhood that we should ever endeavor to follow and always strive to emulate.

> " Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time."

It has been said, Mr. Speaker, that no man is perfect. This is true, but in many respects Mr. Salmon was, in my opinion, an ideal man. He never indulged in censure. He was no fault-finder.

I never heard him complain. If he could not commend he did not condemn. Where he could not praise he held his peace. He knew the art of silence. He was considerate of others, ever gracious, and always courteous. He could not be mean or small or uncharitable; it was not in his nature; his mind was broad and liberal and cosmopolitan. He loved nature, the beautiful, his home, his family, his friends, and his country. He had a great heart, noble impulses, and a sympathetic nature.

He had a lovable disposition and an attractive manner. He measured up the sublime heights of a man, and typified in his personality the true American. Like Lincoln, he saw good in all things, and had malice toward none, charity for all. He was a commoner, a man of the people—a true Democrat in the best and broadest significance of the word.

He hated cant, despised hypocrisy, laid firm hold on the everlasting truth, and did not believe that might made right. He stood for equal rights to all, special privileges to none. He was honest in thought, honest in word, honest in deed. He had the rectitude of the rocks, the faith of the surging stream rushing oceanward, the hope of the summer's sun welcoming the harvest time. He died full of honors in the service of his country—a faithful public servant, mourned by all who knew him, and by thousands who only knew him by his works in the vineyard of human endeavor.

"None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise."

And yet he was a modest man, dreading praise, not blame, and asking no reward but the self-consciousness of having done his duty in every avenue of industry to the best of his ability—a simple, sincere, sagacious man.

Mr. Speaker, on the 2d day of February, 1846, Joshua S. Salmon was born near Mount Olive, Morris County, in the grand old State of New Jersey. He grew to be one of her favorite sons. He was a studious boy and received a thorough education. He attended the seminaries at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and at Charlottesville, N. Y.

Subsequently he graduated from the Albany Law School with high honors, and in 1873 was duly admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York. But he loved his native State and longed to be back to the scenes of his childhood, so in 1875 he returned to the county of his birth and settled at Boonton.

In 1877 he was elected to the Legislature and served with much distinction. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County from April, 1893, to April, 1898, and was elected a member of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. He was a well-equipped lawyer, a zealous legislator, a great worker, a man of affairs, and an indefatigable plodder in the march of human progress.

The best efforts of his life in Congress were spent with the tedious work in the committees of which he was a painstaking and efficient member—the all-important committee work in the committee room—the work that is so seldom seen, so little known to the public, and in most cases wholly unappreciated by the people, but which is, after all, the backbone and the real and the lasting work that lays the foundation for good laws and permanent legislation. Here our colleague seemed to be in his element and was unexcelled; here our friend did his chosen work day in and day out, faithfully and in his careful, conscientious, and methodical way.

Mr. Speaker, our friend is with us no more. He has crossed the river of life. He has gone to his long home —that undiscovered country. He fought the good fight; he kept the faith, and his work for the people will shine brighter and brighter as the years pass on and by until it becomes his lasting monument—more enduring than marble and brass.

We mourn our loss; we sympathize with his beloved family, and console them and ourselves with the knowledge that our colleague will ever live in the grateful hearts of those he left behind; and to do this is not to die. He will live in the undying memory of his great works, his good deeds, his kindly words, his open-handed generosity, his loving kindness, his human sympathies, his love for mankind, and his noble-hearted charities. In all these will he live until memory is gone and time shall be no more; but who can wish for a better or a greater or a more enduring monument? Let us strive to follow his example and struggle to emulate his virtues, and let us not forget that—

"The memory of good days will ever stay
A lamp to light us on the darkened way,
A music to the ear on clamoring street,
A cooling well amid the noonday heat,
A scent of green boughs blown through narrow walls,
A feel of rest when quiet evening falls."

Address of Mr. Gilbert, of Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker: Allow me briefly to contribute my mite of testimony in praise of the virtues and character of our departed friend.

When I first came to Congress I formed many new and valuable friendships, but none I appreciated more highly than that of Mr. Salmon. Indeed I may say truly that he was my most intimate friend in the House. Our seats were side by side and we were frequently together. During the last session of Congress I made some remarks in eulogy of the life and character of the late Hon. J. William Stokes, of South Carolina. When I sat down Mr. Salmon turned to me with a smile and said: "Well, now, that was well said. I do not expect to die soon, but if I should, would you say as nice things about me as you have just said about Mr. Stokes?" I answered that I hoped that I should never have such an occasion, and we turned the conversation to other matters. That occurred on the 26th of April, 1902, and to think that within ten days of that conversation Mr. Salmon was dead! Surely, life is as uncertain as death is appalling. We have so many illustrations of the truth of that Holy Writ which declares:

"Two women shall be grinding together; the one shall be taken, and the other left.

"Two men shall be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left."

How often can we in the retrospect of life recall instances when two of us have been alone together and the other and better one has been taken and we have been left.

I know nothing of Mr. Salmon's antecedents, but they must have been excellent, because in my short acquaintance with him I never knew a man of finer impulses, of broader sympathies, or of kindlier heart. Such a man and such a life are a great blessing to the world. The reflection of his smiles and the strength of his virtues furnish a stimulus to his survivors.

There are two consoling thoughts which are of special significance in the material universe around and about us. One is the evident fact that there is but one Architect in creation—planets, stars, and constellations have but one Builder. The other fact is that no substance can be destroyed and lost. Changes in form and combination of elements may occur, but everything is sacredly preserved. May we not, therefore, by analogy, conclude that spiritual things, which are higher than those which are material, are also preserved ? I believe that nothing in the universe of God is lost. Our intellectual achievements, our mental attainments, our smiles and tears, our happiness and sorrows, our affections and hatreds are all preserved, and will be used in ascertaining our proper places when the balance sheet is made out for our starting point on the other shore. I believe that every ray of light, every emotion, and every good thing is preserved and used. In the sweet by and by we will see again the crucifixion, the landing of the Pilgrims, and whatever else has occurred in the material universe.

I believe that no flower was ever born to blush unseen, and that no flower ever wasted its sweetness upon the desert air. On the contrary, its beauty and its sweetness are preserved to ornament and perfume that house of many mansions. They are preserved along with smiles of affection and deeds of kindness which have not been seen or appreciated in this world. But Mr. Salmon occupied an exalted social position, and his career of usefulness was unusually prominent, and if every pure thought, every good deed, and every kindly smile is preserved and has its

reward, our friend, Mr. Salmon, will have nothing to fear. He was a true man of the highest type. Loyal and true as statesman, as lawyer, as citizen, as husband, as father, and as friend. He stood as a splendid example of the world's highest and best.

" Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time!

" Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

" Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

May 6, 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. H. McKenney, its enrolling clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had appointed Mr. Gardner, Mr. Loudenslager, Mr. Howell, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Parker, Mr. McDermott, of New Jersey; Mr. Graff, of Illinois; Mr. Ball, of Texas; Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri; Mr. Nevin, of Ohio, and Mr. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, as members of the committee on the part of the House.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOSHUA S. SALMON, OF NEW JERSEY.

The President pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 6, 1902.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Boonton, N.

J., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Dryden. Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The President pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey presents resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of New Jersey.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate to join the committee of the House of Representatives to make arrangements for and to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The President pro tempore, The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from New Jersey.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The President *pro tempore* appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate under the second resolution, Mr. Kean, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Heitfeld; Mr. Foster, of Louisiana, and Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Dryden. As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until

to-morrow, Wednesday, May 7, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

February 9, 1903.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The message further communicated to the Senate resolutions passed by the House commemorative of the life and services of Hon Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

February 9, 1903.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SALMON.

Mr. Kean. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Saturday, February 14, after the conclusion of the exercises in commemoration of the life and character of Hon. Charles A. Russell, late a member of the House, I shall submit resolutions commemorative of the life and character of Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

February 14, 1903.

Mr. Kean. Mr. President, I desire to call up the resolutions of the House of Representatives in relation to the death of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

The President pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 8, 1903.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the special order heretofore adopted, the House proceed to pay tribute to the memory of Hon. Joshua S. Salmon, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a faithful and distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial proceedings of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Kean. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and offer for their adoption.

The President pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey offers resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tributes be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, at the conclusion of these services the Senate do adjourn.

Address of Mr. Kean, of New Jersey.

Mr. President: The Honorable Joshua S. Salmon, a Representative from the old Fourth District of New Jersey, to whose memory we devote this hour, was an exemplification of American manhood. He was the type of man of which this country is made and the type which has made this country great. His sphere of activity was limited, but he exhausted almost all it had to offer.

He was born near Mount Olive, in the county of Morris, February 2, 1846, where his family had settled for more than a century. His ancestors were of sturdy Scotch origin, one branch coming to this country as early as 1640. Mr. Salmon was educated in the schools surrounding his home, and after passing successfully through them he finished his education by graduating from the Albany Law School with a degree of bachelor of laws in 1873. After remaining in the law office of Charles E. Schofield, of Jersey City, for some time he returned to his home and began the practice of his profession. He retained his principal office in Boonton until the time of his death.

Mr. Salmon was eminently qualified for the practice of law. His address was pleasing, his voice clear and agreeable, his manner gentle, and yet there was a reserve of strength that impressed but did not disturb those who met him. He was a careful man and made most of his opportunities. He did not waste his time, but studied his profession, and as a practitioner met with the success that always attends abilities of which he was possessed. He was counsel in a number of important cases in New Jersey, and attracted considerable attention in several which he won.

From the time of his admission to the bar Mr. Salmon took an interest in the politics of his county. In 1876 he was elected to the city council and was retained in that office for six years. In 1877 he was elected to the State Legislature. From 1880 to 1893 he was counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris County, and he was also counsel for a number of townships in Morris County. He was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1883, but was unsuccessful.

He was nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District October 6, 1900, and was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress. He was again elected to the Fifty-seventh, but died on May 6, 1902, in the prime of his life.

Mr. Salmon was beloved by everyone who knew him in his native town and the surrounding country. Generous and charitable, he stood high in the business and social circles of the city and county and was a devout and earnest communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man in whom everyone had confidence. His open frankness, calm, impressive manner, resourcefulness, and tact invited people to call upon him for guidance.

While true to party principles he was never prejudiced or bitter in discussion with his opponents; modest and retiring, yet strong and persistent when he thought he was in the right.

His work in the House of Representatives was good, as has been testified to by his colleagues, and he was earnest and faithful in all matters intrusted to him. He carefully investigated all subjects of public interest before acting upon his judgment. He was the type of careful man of which this country has many and of which it is proud.

He sleeps, Mr. President, among the historic hills of Morris County, and the people of Morris County and of the Fourth Congressional District mourn his loss.

Address of Mr. Dryden, of New Jersey.

Mr. President: The flag which floats so often at half-mast over the halls of Congress, the vacant chairs in either Chamber, made so by the Great Reaper, the half-finished work which falls from the hands made nerveless by death, all remind us of the forcefulness of the exclamation of Burke: "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!"

Mr. Salmon is an exemplification of this. He fell in the maturity of his life, when by his training, his acquirements, his ability, much yet remained, had his life been spared, of usefulness to his country. Born, educated, reared, and dying as he did, in a single county of New Jersey, truly and fitly he represented the sentiments of the people of his section.

Our lives are shaped and our characters are molded by the environments which surround us, and so Mr. Salmon, coming from an ancestry which runs back for a period of more than a hundred years in the honored State of New Jersey, naturally, inevitably, imperceptibly, it may be, had imbued the sentiments of that State, and his charter was formed upon its high ideals of moral integrity, and as such he lived and moved among his people.

He was a modest man. He made no attempt at display. There was nothing spectacular or dramatic in his life. He never attempted to carve his name high up on the shaft of fame. Yet in his walk he was faithful to his private and public duties. He performed conscientiously and well whatever was assigned to him; and after all it is upon such a life and such lives as Mr. Salmon led that the country must rely for its welfare, for its honor, for its security.

He was beloved by his neighbors. He was spoken of as a good man and as friend of the people; and having performed his work in an unostentatious way, it is fitting that his mortal remains should rest in the beautiful hills of Boonton.

The approaching spring will soon cover those hills with a fresh verdure, and nature will bring forth from the trees and shrubs the buds and flowers which perfume the air; but none of these will be more beautiful or more lovely than the memory of Mr. Salmon, which is enshrined in the hearts of his friends and neighbors at Boonton.